THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1607. LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1858. PRICE FOURPENCE Stamped Edition, 5d.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The PROSPECTUS for the Academical Year, commencing October 1, 1858 (containing information about the several Departments of Theology, General Literature, Medicine, Applied Sciences, and Military Science, as well as about the School and the Evening Classes), is now ready, and will be sent on application to J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., King's College, London, W.C. If letters are endorsed "Prospectus" on the outside it will save delay.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY in IRELAND.
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.
Session 1858–9.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd of OCTOBER next, an EXAMINATION will be held for the Matriculation of Students in the Faculties of ARTS, LAW, and MEDICINE, and in the Departments of CIVIL ENGINEERING and AGRICULTURE.

Additional Matriculation Examinations will be held before the close of the First Term, but the last Matriculation Examination in the Faculty of Medicine will take place on the 24th of November.

The Examinations for Scholarships will commence on Tuesday, the 12th of October. The Council have the power of conferring at these Examinations Ten Senior Scholarships, of the value of 40l. each, viz.:—Seven in the Faculty of Arts, Two in the Faculty of Medicine, and One in the Faculty of Law; and Forty-five Junior Scholarships, viz.:—Fifteen in Literature and Fifteen in Science, of the value of 30l. each; Six in Medicine, Three in Law, and Two in Civil Engineering, of the value of 20l. each; and Four in Agriculture, of the value of 15l. each.

The Council is also empowered to award at the same Examinations several Prizes, varying in value from 10l. to 25l.

The Queen's College, Galway, is a College of the Queen's University in Ireland, and the Certificates of the Council are received for the purposes of graduation in Arts, Law, and Medicine, by the Senate of the University of London.

Prospectuses, containing full information as to the subjects of examination and course of instruction, may be obtained on application to the Registrar.

By order of the President,
WILLIAM LUPTON, M.A., Registrar.

Galway, 10th July, 1858.

THE EDINBURGH INSTITUTION for the EDUCATION of YOUNG LADIES, 1, PARK-PLACE.

Lady Superintendent—Miss Kennedy.

The TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION COMMENCES on the 1st of OCTOBER, 1858.

The object of this Institution is to give to Young Ladies of the upper ranks an extended Course of Instruction, combining Class Teaching by Masters, with the supervision of the Classes by Governesses, and the due cultivation of the Dispositions and Deportment of the Pupils under the immediate direction of the Lady Superintendent. The Class Instruction is confided to Twenty-four Professional Teachers, five of whom are engaged in connexion with the English department and relative branches.

The Lady Superintendent receives a limited number of Young Ladies as Boarders.

Copies of the Prospectus will be sent free to parties at a distance on application to

JOHN C. STEEN, Head Master.

1, Park-place, Edinburgh.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—The MEDICAL SESSION COMMENCES in OCTOBER.

The INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be given by THOMAS TURNER, Esq., Treasurer, on FRIDAY, the 1st of October, at two o'clock.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Students must give satisfactory testimony as to their education and conduct. They are required to pay 40l. for the first year, 40l. for the second year, and 10l. for every succeeding year of attendance, or 100l., in one payment, entitles a Student to a perpetual ticket.

Dressers, Clinical Clerks, Ward Clerks, Obstetric Residents, and Dressers in the Eye Wards, are selected according to merit from those Students who have attended a second year. A Resident House Surgeon is appointed every six months from those Students who have obtained the College Diploma.

Mr. Stocker, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital, will enter Students, and give any further information required.

August, 1858.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The WINTER SESSION will commence on October 4th, with an INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS by Mr. COOTE, at 7 o'clock P.M.

LECTURES.

Medicine—Dr. Burrows and Dr. Baly.
Surgery—Mr. Lawrence.
Descriptive Anatomy—Mr. Skey.
Physiology and Morbid Anatomy—Mr. Paget.
Chemistry—Dr. Frankland.
Superintendence of Dissections—Mr. Holden and Mr. Savory.

SUMMER SESSION, 1859, commencing May 1.

Materia Medica—Dr. F. Farre.
Botany—Dr. Kirkes.
Forensic Medicine—Dr. Black.
Midwifery, &c.—Dr. West.
Comparative Anatomy—Mr. M'Whinnie.
Practical Chemistry—Dr. Frankland.
Demonstrations of Operative Surgery—Mr. Holden & Mr. Savory.

Hospital Practice.—The Hospital contains 650 beds, and relief is afforded to more than 95,000 patients annually. The in-patients are visited daily by the Physicians and Surgeons, and Clinical Lectures are delivered—on the Medical Cases, by Dr. Burrows and Dr. Farre; on the Surgical Cases, by Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Skey; on Diseases of Women, by Dr. West. The out-patients are attended daily by the Assistant-Physicians and Assistant-Surgeons.

Collegiate Establishment.—Students can reside within the Hospital walls, subject to the rules of the collegiate system, established under the direction of the Treasurer and a Committee of Governors of the Hospital. Some of the Teachers and other gentlemen connected with the Hospital also receive Students to reside with them.

Scholarships, Prizes, &c.—At the end of the Winter Session, Examination will be held for two Scholarships of the value of 45l. for a year. The Examination of the classes for Prizes and Certificates of Merit will take place at the same time.

Further information may be obtained from Mr. Paget, Mr. Holden, or any of the medical or surgical officers or lecturers, or at the Anatomical Museum or Library.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE.—The NEXT MEETING will be held at LEEDS, commencing on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1858, under the Presidency of RICHARD OWEN, M.D. D.C.L. F.R.S. &c.

The Reception Room will be in the Town Hall.

Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether or not the Author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to John Phillips, M.A. LL.D. F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford; or to the Rev. Thomas Hincks, Thomas Wilson, Esq., and W. Sykes Ward, Esq., Local Secretaries, Leeds.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer.

6, Queen-street-place,
Upper Thames-street, London.

ART-UNION of GLASGOW.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PRIZE PAINTINGS, &c., to be distributed, in December next, amongst the Subscribers of the Present Year, will be OPENED on MONDAY, August the 9th, at the Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, and remain open till the end of the Month. ADMISSION FREE. Subscriptions will be received and Engravings delivered at the Gallery.

ROBERT A. KIDSTON, Acting Secretary.
CHARLES J. ROWE, Exhibition Manager.

CITY of LONDON HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the CHEST, Victoria Park.

The Committee earnestly APPEAL for further Assistance. The Annual Income only amounts to about one-fourth of the yearly expenditure.—923 Patients were relieved last week; 136 being new cases.—One half the wards are closed for want of funds.

Office, 6, Liverpool-street, City.
RICHARD P. SLATER, Secretary.

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL in AID of the FUNDS of the GENERAL HOSPITAL,
On AUGUST 31, SEPTEMBER 1, 2, and 3, 1858.

Detailed Programmes, containing full particulars as to the Performances, Prices of Admission to the Hall, Strangers' Committees, Days of Ballot for priority of choice and selection of Places, Special Railway Arrangements, Lodgings, &c. &c. are now ready, and may be had GRATIS on application to Mr. HENRY HOWELL, Secretary to the Committee, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham, who will also afford any other information desired.

LEEDS MUSICAL FESTIVAL in AID of the FUNDS of the GENERAL INFIRMARY at LEEDS,
To be held in the NEW TOWN HALL,
On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, September 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th,
Under the immediate Patronage of
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

In consequence of the expressed intention of Her Majesty to open the Town Hall on TUESDAY, Sept. 7th, the FESTIVAL will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, September 8th, instead of the previous day, as originally fixed.

Revised Programme of the Morning Performances.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.
Elijah ..... Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy.

THURSDAY MORNING.
Stabat Mater ..... Rossini.
Selections from the 'Passions Musik' ..... J. Seb. Bach.
(According to the Text of St. Matthew.)

ORGAN PERFORMANCE.
Mount of Olives *(Engedi)* ..... Beethoven.

FRIDAY MORNING.
The Seasons *(Spring and Summer)* ..... Haydn.

ORGAN PERFORMANCE.
Israel in Egypt (with the Organ Accompaniments by Mendelssohn) ..... Handel.

SATURDAY MORNING.
Messiah ..... Handel.

Grand Concerts will be given on the Evenings of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

On Wednesday Evening, the Programme will include a NEW CANTATA, by Dr. W. Sterndale Bennett, entitled 'The May Queen.'

Programmes, Plans of the large Hall, and further information may be had on application to Mr. FRED SCARR, Secretary to the Festival Committee.

By order of the Committee,
ROBERT BARR,
ALDERSON SMITH, } Hon. Secs.
J. N. DICKINSON,
Committee Rooms,
7, Greek-street, Park-row, Leeds.

MISS THOMAS, of 9, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, London, continues to RECEIVE PUPILS attending Queen's College, Harley-street, London, as well as Young Ladies desiring to take Lessons from London Professors.

13, CLIFTON-GARDENS, MAIDA-HILL,
(removed from St. Mary's-terrace.)

LADIES' SELECT CLASSES—not more than Twelve in each Class.

Principals.
SIGNOR and SIGNORA G. CAMPANELLA (née Lindley).

Professors.
Vocal Music and Italian—Signor G. Campanella.
Piano—Sterndale Bennett and Miss Van der Perrin.
Landscape Painting—David Cox.
Drawing—Signora Campanella.
French—Mons. Bourgeois.
German—Herr Kokemüller.
English Language and Literature—Signora Campanella.
History—Signor N. Minoia.

The Classes RE-COMMENCE, after the Holidays, the FIRST WEEK in OCTOBER.—Communications respecting Lessons in the Classes, or in Schools or Families, may be addressed to Signor G. CAMPANELLA, at his Residence, 13, Clifton-gardens.

THE NEWSPAPER and PERIODICAL PRESS ASSOCIATION for OBTAINING the REPEAL of the PAPER DUTY.

President—The Right Hon. T. MILNER GIBSON, M.P.
Chairman of Committee—Mr. CASSELL.
Treasurer—Mr. FRANCIS.
Honorary Secretary—Mr. VIZETELLY.

All communications to be addressed Peele's Coffee House, Fleet-street, E.C.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION, in the Gallery close adjoining the Centre Transept of the Palace, is NOW OPEN to the Public. The Company continue to receive framed Photographs (subject to approval), which will be exhibited free of charge in this extensive and very beautiful Gallery.—Applications for the remaining space should be made at once to P. H. DELAMOTTE, Esq., at the Palace.

By order,
Crystal Palace, August 10th, 1858. GEO. GROVE, Secretary.

LIVERPOOL ACADEMY.—Artists are respectfully informed that the ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the LIVERPOOL ACADEMY will OPEN early in SEPTEMBER NEXT.

Works of Art intended for Exhibition will be received (subject to the regulations of the Academy's Circular) by Mr. Green, 14, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, until the 13th of August, and at the Academy's Rooms, Old Post-office-place, Church-street, Liverpool, from the 18th until the 21st of August.

JAMES PELHAM, Secretary.

THE HIGH SCHOOL, HOBART TOWN, Tasmania.—The Principal of this School requires a SECOND MASTER. The qualifications for the office are high moral character, moderation in theological opinions, sound Classical scholarship, and, though in a secondary degree, some acquaintance with Mathematics and Natural Science. Preference will be given to a Clergyman, a Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, educated in a Public Grammar School, and already experienced in the education of boys. A liberal salary is offered.—For further particulars apply, post paid, to R. P. S., to the care of Mr. Fellowes, Bookseller, Ludgate-street, London.

A UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR, educating his son, aged fifteen, for Honours at Cambridge, is desirous of RECEIVING into his Family ONE or TWO quiet, studious BOYS intended for either of the English Universities. In addition to careful private instruction, they would have the privilege of attending the Mathematical Lectures of a highly-distinguished Senior Wrangler, and the Greek Lectures of a first-class Oxford Man. The Advertiser's residence is situated at the sea-side.—Address F. R. S., to the care of Messrs. T. & W. Boone, 29, New Bond-street, London.

THE WESTERN COLLEGE, MONTPELLIER HOUSE, BRIGHTON.

Principal—H. STEIN TURRELL, M.A., F.C.P., Ph.D.
Formerly Head-Master of the Brighton Proprietary Grammar School.

The Classics and Mathematics will be taught by University Men of high standing. The Modern Languages, Literature and Science by well-qualified and experienced Professors. Special advantages are offered to Students who are preparing for the Civil Service, the new University Examinations, or for Mercantile Life. Terms per Board, Residence and Tuition, Junior Pupils under 13½, 60 Guineas per annum; Senior Pupils, 80 Guineas.—Applications must be addressed to the Principal, Montpellier House, Brighton.

MATRICULATION, 1859.—Mr. E. PROUT, B.A. Lond., PREPARES YOUNG GENTLEMEN for MATRICULATION at the London University.—Classes from 9 A.M. till 2 P.M. Terms, Twenty Guineas per annum.—Two of Mr. P.'s Pupils have succeeded at the last Examination.—Address The Priory House School, Lower Clapton, N.E.

SUPERIOR EDUCATION for the Daughters of GENTLEMEN.—A Lady of Experience RECEIVES a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS. Professors of Eminence attend for Accomplishments, Foreign Languages, and the higher branches of English Literature.—For terms apply, by letter or personally, 15, Kensington Park-gardens, W.

LADIES' COLLEGE, 47, BEDFORD-SQUARE.

The CLASSES will BEGIN for the Session 1858-1859 on THURSDAY, October 14th.

Professors.
T. Spencer Baynes, Esq., LL.B.—English Language and Literature—Modern History.
F. S. Cary, Esq.—Drawing.
Richard Cull, Esq., F.S.A.—Reading Aloud.
Rev. E. P. Eddrup, M.A., Oxon.—Latin.
James Heath, Esq., B.A., Lond.—Ancient History.
A. Heimann, Ph.D., Prof. of German in Univ. Coll., London—German Language and Literature.
John Hullah, Esq., Prof. in King's Coll., London—Vocal Music—Harmony.
Richard H. Hutton, Esq., M.A., Lond.—Arithmetic and Mathematics.
Gottfried Kinkel, Ph.D.—History of Fine Art—Geography.
Mons. Adolphe Regnier—French Language and Literature.
Signor Vital de Tivoli—Italian Language and Literature.
(Vacant)—Natural Philosophy—Natural History.

FEES.

For Pupils taking the Course of Study, 18l. 18s. a year, or 7l. 7s. a term. Entrance Fee, 1l. 1s.

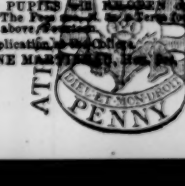
For Pupils attending two or more Classes, 1l. 11s. 6d. a term for Classes meeting twice a week, and 1l. 1s. for Classes meeting once.

For Pupils attending one Class only, 2l. 2s. a term for Classes meeting twice a week, and 1l. 11s. 6d. for Classes meeting once.

The SCHOOL for JUNIOR PUPILS will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, September 30th. The Fees [illegible] for Pupils under, and 6l. 6s. for those above, 12 years.

Prospectuses may be had on application to the College.

JANE MARY [illegible], Hon. Sec.



UNIVERSITY HALL, Gordon-square, London.—This Institution will RE-OPEN in October next, under the superintendence of the Principal, W. B. CARPENTER, M.D. F.R.S. F.G.S. &c, for the reception of Students at University College during the Academical Session. Information respecting the arrangements of the Hall, terms of residence, &c. may be obtained on application at the Hall, or by letter addressed to the Principal. F. MANNING NEEDHAM, Hon. Sec.
August, 1858.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—MR. and MRS. R. H. CLARKE, 30, OAKLEY-SQUARE, N.W.—A few Gentlemen studying at the College ACCOMMODATED WITH RESIDENCE, &c.—References: The Rev. J. C. Harrison, Park Chapel, Camden Town; J. J. Garth Wilkinson, M.D., 4, St. John's Villas, Finchley-road; and James Walton, Esq., 28, Upper Gower-street, W.C.

STOCKWELL PROPRIETARY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Education for the Universities, Professions, Civil Service, or any department of Public Life. Head Master, the Rev. J. S. WATSON, M.A., to whom applications with regard to Boarders may be addressed; or to the Secretary, Mr. HENRY GREY, 31, New Park-road, Stockwell, S.

MEDICAL.—A Gentleman in general Practice, in one of the Home Counties, with extensive Public Appointments, has VACANCIES for one or two Sons of Gentlemen as PUPILS. The Advertiser can offer unusual advantages for the acquisition of a thorough Theoretical and Practical Knowledge of the Profession and its collateral Sciences.—Address CELSUS, Messrs. Buteley & Watts, Cripplegate, London, E.C.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, late Fellow of a College in Oxford, and one of the Public Examiners for this year, proposing to reside on the Continent, probably in Switzerland, would be glad to HEAR of ONE or TWO SELECT PUPILS.—Address S. T. R., No. 13, Crescent, Park-town, Oxford.

TO THE HEADS of SCHOOLS and COLLEGES.—Mr FAHEY, whose Pupils have taken the highest honours in the Military Colleges of Woolwich, Addiscombe, &c., having arranged a Course of Lectures upon Fortification, and other subjects required in the Military Colleges and Public Competition, IS OPEN TO ENGAGEMENTS, commencing in September next.—Address, 26, Drayton-grove, Old Brompton, S.W.
Private Lessons as before can be taken separately.

MILITARY EDUCATION.—Candidates for every branch of the Service are individually prepared for their Examination at the Military College of SUNBURY, where a thorough Professional Education can be secured by those Candidates who desire to enter the Army as a Profession. The Resident Professors are three Officers respectively of the English, French, and Prussian Staff, and a Clergyman (M.A. Wrangler). At the Examinations of Burlington House this year, this Establishment has succeeded in passing the first on the list in February, the first in April, and the fourth in June.—Apply to Capt. LENDY, Sunbury, S.W.

OXFORD MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATION.—MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, Sunbury, Middlesex.—Two Pupils from this Establishment attained distinction at the above-named Examination (see *Times*, August 5th). One of these was third in order of merit, out of 423 Senior Candidates, in the First Division for Language—Greek, Latin, French, and German. There are a FEW VACANCIES in this Establishment, which is pleasantly situate, about fifteen miles south-west of Town, and is easily accessible either by omnibus or railway.—For terms, &c., address to Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mount Pleasant, Sunbury.

EDUCATION.—In the neighbourhood of Kensington Gardens, at a First-class School of long standing, there is a VACANCY for a YOUNG LADY, as Parlour Boarder, at 100*l.* per annum, inclusive of Lessons in Music, German, and Italian from Masters of eminence.—Address S. F., Spalding's Library, Notting-hill.

AN OXFORD UNDERGRADUATE, who has been successful in a Civil Service Competitive Examination, desires to READ WITH GENTLEMEN who are Candidates for Appointments, or to read Classics, &c.—Address ZETA, care of Mr. Lewis, Bookseller, 15, Gower-street North, W.C.

LECTURES.—A GENTLEMAN, of independent means, is willing to give a limited number of LECTURES to the Members of Literary Societies and Mechanics' Institutions, in towns within fifty miles of London, free of expense, during the Winter Session 1858-9.—Letters to P., under cover to Messrs. Houlston & Wright, 65, Paternoster-row, London.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—The AID of the Charitable and the Affluent is earnestly solicited on behalf of Mr. THOMAS FORD (a Printer's Reader), aged 57, who, for the last two years, through physical infirmity (principally arising from the amputation of his right foot in 1815, but also from rheumatism and an affection of the kidneys), has been prevented from following his ordinary employment, having no power of out-door movement. He has endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to employ himself at his own home; and is now in a very distressing condition, having disposed of nearly all he possessed to maintain himself and wife. Mr. Ford has been an industrious but a very unfortunate man. He is the author of 'The Compositor's Handbook,' and the compiler of a little volume, entitled 'Sunbeams for All Seasons,' &c. This case will bear the closest investigation, and is earnestly recommended by Mr. W. T. Eyre, 7, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, W.C.; Mr. W. Swallow, *Law Times* Printing-office, 13, Princes-street, New Turnstile, Holborn, W.C.; Mr. Alfred Knott, Messrs. Shaw & Danks, 9, Crane-court, Fleet-street, E.C.; Mr. Alfred Pearce, 29, Grafton-road, Kentish-town, N.W.; Mr. Beckett, 5, Raquet-court, Fleet-street, E.C.; any of whom will be happy to receive subscriptions.

GALLERY of ELECTRO-BRONZES, No. 391, Strand. Admission Free.
Alto-Rilievos in Copper Bronze and Gold and Silver, by the Galvanic Plastique Patent Process at an *unprecedented price*, rendering them available for architectural and general decorative purposes, and forming extremely beautiful and novel acquisitions to the Drawing Room, Library, or Picture Gallery, as *Works of Fine Art*.
Medals, Scriptural, Emblematical, and other highly-interesting Pieces in solid metal, having been exhibited several times at the Conversaziones of the Royal Institution, and other leading Institutions of London, are NOW ON VIEW to the Public, at the above Gallery, 391, Strand, from Ten till Four.
Catalogues, with every information relative to the extensive capabilities of the Art, may be obtained from the Secretary, at the Gallery, or from any of the Local Agents who are now being appointed throughout the Country. H. CHALON, Secretary.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, Soho-square.—Mrs. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools to her Register of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

NORTHERN LANGUAGES.—Danish, Swedish, Anglo-Saxon, Mœso-Gothic, and the Elements of Icelandic, are Privately TAUGHT by a Gentleman who has studied at the University of Copenhagen, and who speaks Danish with the ease and fluency of a native.—Address B. S. L. at Office for 'Bradshaw's Railway Guides,' 59, Fleet-street; or at Thimm's, 3, Brook-street, New Bond-street, where the books used for learning Danish and Swedish may be obtained.

BRUSSELS.—FRENCH and GERMAN BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Apply for information, terms, and prospectus to M. LUCHET, Head Master, Chaussée de Wavre, Ixelles, Bruxelles.—Reference to the Rev. Z. H. MARSIALS, Blackheath.

FRENCH and ITALIAN orally taught by the Author of the System.—Mons. LOUIS PHIL. F. DE PORQUET attends daily Families and Schools.—Observe, No. 14, TAVISTOCK-STREET, Covent-garden.—Scholastic Agency as usual.—Schools recommended both at Home and Abroad.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—BONN-ON-THE-RHINE.—ANGLO-GERMAN ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, founded in 1847. The highest References can be given.—Address Messrs. DULAU & Co., Foreign Booksellers, 37, Soho-square, London.

GERMAN, French, Italian.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of 'First German Reading-Book,' (dedicated, by special permission, to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland), &c., M. Philolog. Soc., Prof. Elocution.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as One, at the pupils' or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select, separate CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation (in languages) for mercantile and ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army, and Civil Service Examinations.—9, OLD BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

TO SECRETARIES of INSTITUTIONS.—Mr. ADOLPHUS FRANCIS is prepared to engage for DRAMATIC DECLAMATIONS, prior to his re-appearance at St. Martin's Hall, where he has "Read" to a Hundred Thousand Persons.—Terms and Prospectuses, containing 100 critiques and testimonials from Institutions, apply Crosby House, Peckham, S.E.

WANTED, by a Person of Good Education, and accustomed to Literary Composition, a SITUATION as SECRETARY to a Gentleman, Library, or Literary Institution. Emolument not so much an object as regular employment and some leisure for private study.—Address EX. M., Athenæum, Glasgow.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT CASHIER and LIBRARIAN at the Liverpool Institute. Salary 70*l.* per annum.—Application to be made by letter to ASTAUF CARISS, Secretary, Mount-street, Liverpool.

THE PRESS.—A Gentleman, of several years' experience, is desirous of a re-engagement as SHORTHAND REPORTER, or REPORTER and EDITOR of a Provincial Journal. The Advertiser has been connected with several first-class Newspapers, and can give satisfactory references.—Address O. X., Post-office, Oxford.

AUSTRALIA.—WANTED, by a Young Lady, a Member of the Church of England, who has been accustomed to Tuition for some years, a SITUATION as GOVERNESS in one of the Australian Colonies. The highest references will be given and required.—For particulars, address S. M., Post-office, Leicester.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, Three Unpublished LETTERS of the late ROBERT SOUTHEY, dated 1816, 1818, 1819; two of which are very interesting.—Address S. B. A., *Bristol Times* Office, Bristol.

ART-JOURNAL "ROYAL" and "VERNON" GALLERIES.—Just cost Fifteen Guineas.—A Second-hand Copy of the Art-Journal, including the Engravings from Pictures in the "Royal" and "Vernon" Galleries, complete, perfectly clean and equal to new, 9 vols. royal 4to. cloth, gilt, 9*l.* 9*s.* 1849-58.
JOHN H. W. JADBY, 83, New-street, Birmingham, publishes on the 1st of each Month a Catalogue, or Price List, of Standard Second-hand Books, and would be glad to forward the same to Book-buyers (post free) upon receiving the address.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to INVEST some CAPITAL in a well-established Publishing Business. Educational, Scientific, Legal, or any other *special* branch preferred.—Address Y., Mr. Green, 33, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.

WKENT & CO. have great pleasure in announcing that they have arranged with Messrs. Ticknor, of Boston, to publish a New Volume of POEMS, by Professor LONGFELLOW, early in September. Two Editions, at 5*s.* and 1*s.*, will be issued simultaneously.
London: 86, Fleet-street, and 51 and 52, Paternoster-row.

NEWSPAPERS and PLANT for SALE.—The Subscriber—Trustee on the Estate of the late Mr. W. H. MURRAY, Proprietor of the DAILY EXPRESS and WEEKLY HERALD of Inverness-shire—is prepared to treat for the *immediate* Sale of these well-known Newspapers, with the whole Types, Machinery, Plant, &c., and the Furniture in the Printing and Publishing Offices, as presently in use.
The *Daily Express* and *Weekly Herald* have been established about three years. They possess a large and influential Circulation, which may be easily increased. They have been established and brought up to their present efficient working position at great expense, and have hitherto maintained an independent position in supporting liberal and progressive principles. Taken together, they form a first rate property, and are well worthy the attention of parties desirous of maintaining an efficient public organ.
Inventories of the Plant, &c. may be seen in the hands of the Subscriber, or Mr. WILLIAM WHITE MILLAR, S.S.C., 8, Bank-street, Edinburgh, who will also furnish information as to the Circulation, &c. Offers will be received till Thursday next, the 19th inst.
THOMAS S. LINDSAY, Accountant,
10, North St. David-street, Edinburgh, Trustee.
14th August, 1858.

PHOTOGRAPHIC JOURNAL.—ADVERTISEMENTS intended for the next Number should be sent to the Publishers on or before August 18.
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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1858.

LITERATURE

An Account of the Mutinies in Oudh, and of the Siege of the Lucknow Residency; with some Observations on the Condition of the Province of Oudh, and on the Causes of the Mutiny of the Bengal Army. By Martin Richard Gubbins. (Bentley.)

It was well for the other narratives of the Siege of Lucknow that they preceded the one now before us. From the crude and immature to the perfect and complete is the natural course of things, and so it has been with the chronicles of Lucknow. Of those who have written on the subject none can pretend to the knowledge possessed by Mr. Gubbins, a civilian of high rank, who entered Oudh at the moment of annexation as a member of the commission, and who during the winter of 1856–57 made a complete tour of the province. A "Staff-Officer" and another writer, whose superficial account has been praised so much beyond its merits, were doubtless acquainted with most of the leading particulars of the siege; but it would be the idlest vanity on their part to place their knowledge on a par with that of the head of the Intelligence department, a post held by Mr. Gubbins. Personally acquainted with almost all the leading noblemen in Oudh, and accustomed to converse familiarly with the villagers in every district, the author of this volume possessed opportunities of acquiring information accorded to scarce any but himself. With such qualifications Mr. Gubbins might reasonably be expected to shed light upon many things which have hitherto appeared obscure and unintelligible in the Indian revolt. This we are bound to say he does, and though we cannot agree with him on all points, and believe him to be in one or two things positively in error, yet, upon the whole, we think that he has produced one of the most instructive books that has yet appeared on the subject of the mutinies.

The first point to which we feel it our duty to direct attention is one which, but for the imperative obligation of delivering truthful judgment without respect to persons, we had rather have passed unnoticed. The character of Sir Henry Lawrence is so worthy of all veneration, he was so great and good a man, that rather than detect a blot in his escutcheon we would believe our own vision dark.. But the statements of Mr. Gubbins are corroborated by so much evidence from other quarters, that we are obliged to admit that Sir Henry did not in all respects display at Lucknow the vigour of a master mind. There was, it must be owned, considerable vacillation of purpose, clemency carried far beyond the bounds of prudence, a fatal confidence in the native troops, and in the disastrous expedition to Chinhut a positive want of military skill. It is most painful to us to record this opinion; but in truth the physical energies of the gifted and noble-hearted man, who turned from the vessel which was to carry his shattered frame to the much-needed rest and restorative climate of home, in order to preside amidst the dangers of the war in Oudh, had altogether succumbed at the moment when they were most needed.

The true course of action would have been to have retired ere the close of May upon Cawnpore. In a military point of view, Cawnpore was the place of greatest importance, the very keystone in the arch of our communication. To hold Oudh with one weak regiment of Europeans was a palpable impossibility, and was of very little consequence even if it could have been done. Had Cawnpore been maintained, Havelock's victorious advance would have been upon Delhi, and the stronghold of the mutineers would have fallen two months earlier than it did. Sir Colin Campbell's operations might then have been carried first into the territories of Sindhia, the Doab, and the districts around Agra. We should never in that case have heard of Windham's defeat, of the long struggles with the Gwalior Contingent, and of the losses of a triple capture and repeated relinquishment of Lucknow. If nothing else had been gained by the abandonment of Oudh but the safety of Sir H. Wheeler's force, that object alone would have justified the step.

But if the position at Lucknow was at all hazards to be maintained, why were the native troops not disarmed? At Miyán Mír, the cantonment of Lahore, where the proportion of Europeans to natives was about the same, that measure was carried out with complete success. But at the very time it was being accomplished Sir Henry, unlike his more sagacious brother, "clung still to the hope of conciliating the Sipáhís, and urged the necessity of treating them with confidence." Mr. Gubbins tells us that on the 15th of May the Residency and Treasury were entirely in the hands of the native troops:—"The European Infantry were still in their barracks a mile and a half distant. The European artillery were in cantonments. The Treasury might be plundered and the Europeans residing about the Residency destroyed before aid could be received from either quarter." It was with the greatest difficulty that Mr. Gubbins and Capt. Fletcher Hayes prevailed on Sir Henry to move up a detachment of Europeans and some guns to the Residency inclosure, and to place there the women and sick in security. Every one must acknowledge that but for that step we should have had no chronicles of the defence of Lucknow to criticize. Another serious error which cost many precious lives was the withholding permission to clear away buildings which commanded the defences of the Residency. Mr. Gubbins was the first to commence the fortification of the position so long and so gloriously maintained, and while his "preparations were not carried on without provoking the mirth of his neighbours," they were almost paralyzed by a prohibition to demolish the houses which adjoined and overlooked the angle of the inclosure afterwards to be known as Gubbins's Garrison.

The retention of the Machhí Bhawan, in which Sir Henry persisted against the advice of that able Engineer officer, Capt. Fulton, was likewise, as shown by its forced abandonment, a serious mistake,—a mistake which might have been fatal, and which caused the loss of a vast quantity of military stores, of which 250 barrels of gunpowder formed a part. Again, a similar verdict must be passed against the disastrous expedition to Chinhut, as proved by the avowal of Sir Henry himself, and much more by its terrible consequences. Mr. Gubbins furnishes us with the fact that this error pressed grievously on the recollection of Sir Henry even to the last. The passage is deeply interesting as recording the last words of a man so great and so beloved:—

"It has never fallen to my lot to witness such a scene of sorrow. While we were clustered round Sir Henry's bed, the enemy were pouring a heavy musketry fire upon the place; the bullets were striking the outside of the pillars of the verandah in which we were collected. Sir Henry's attenuated frame and the severe nature of the injury, at once decided the medical men not to attempt amputation; but it was necessary to stay the bleeding by applying the tourniquet, and the agony which this caused was fearful to behold. It was impossible to avoid sobbing like a child. Sir Henry alluded to his having nominated Major Banks to be his successor; and then earnestly pointed out the worthlessness of all human distinction, recommending all to fix their thoughts upon a better world. He referred to his own success in life, and asked what it was worth then? He enjoined on us particularly to be careful of our ammunition, and often repeated—'Save the ladies.' He afterwards continued in much suffering, and lingered until the morning of the 4th, when he expired. Upon his death-bed Sir Henry referred to the disaster at Chinhut, and said that he had acted against his own judgment, from the fear of man. I have often inquired, but I have never learnt the name of any one who had counselled the step, which resulted in so severe a calamity. Thus passed from among us as noble a spirit as ever animated human clay. Unselfish, kind, frank, and affectionate, Sir Henry Lawrence possessed the art of attaching those with whom he came in contact. He was particularly beloved by the natives, and with good reason, for few Europeans treated them with more kindly consideration, and none made more just allowance for those weak points in which they differ from Europeans. On the other hand, from his habit of freely mixing with them, few succeeded better than himself in arriving at just conclusions, and in eliciting the truth. His presence at Lucknow had been of great benefit, and his great talents had been signally displayed in the precautions which he had early taken to lay in provisions, and to concentrate the military stores. To those wise precautions, indeed, our eventual success in defending the Residency position is, under Providence, mainly attributable. He was wounded in the room which he had refused to quit, about an hour before I saw him, by a fragment of an 8-inch shell, which entered the room by the window, and burst, wounding Sir Henry, and slightly injuring Captain T. F. Wilson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, who was standing by his bed. His nephew, Mr. G. H. Lawrence, C.S., who was in the room at the time, escaped uninjured."

A garrison as weak as that of Lucknow should never have attempted the offensive by moving to such a distance as Chinhut, and against such overwhelming numbers of the enemy. The treachery of the native artillery and the Sikh horse no doubt aggravated the failure; but what if the 1st, 4th, and 7th, Oudh Irregular Infantry, who rose next day in consequence of the defeat, had risen at once and intercepted the retreating column? Not a man of the garrison of Lucknow would then have escaped, and the possibility was so close that nothing but a miracle seems to have prevented it. The truth is, Sir Henry was blindly reliant on the fidelity of the native troops,—or, the greatest of faults in a general, indecisive. Even after the outbreak of the 30th of May he could not be brought to disarm the Sipáhís, though urged by many, and especially by Mr. Gubbins himself. He "listened to their arguments, and was often on the point of issuing orders in accordance with my advice. He could not, however, make up his mind to the measure, and disarmament did not take place. Incessant exertion and anxiety, and the bad news which now daily came in from the out-stations, were at this time making sad inroads upon his health."

One thing certainly does amaze us, and it is a circumstance which we learn for the first time from Mr. Gubbins's narrative, that at the very crisis of the mutiny Sir Henry should have proposed to augment the pay of the disloyal regiments. Such a measure was of all others most calculated to encourage the malecontents and display our weakness. Of the same character, too, though less unmistakeably wrong, was the indorsement of Mr. Colvin's amnesty

for mutineers, and this matched well with the clemency shown to many prisoners, who, taken in the very perpetration of treasonable acts, were simply disarmed and released.

But, if Sir Henry Lawrence was weak, what shall be said of Sir H. Wheeler? Mr. Gubbins informs us that, shortly before the outbreak, the Nana visited Lucknow, under most suspicious circumstances; that he left abruptly, and that his bearing and behaviour were such that Mr. Gubbins himself, under authority from the Chief Commissioner, solemnly warned Sir Hugh against the designs of the miscreant. The answer to this admonition was the announcement, on the 22nd of May, that "two guns and 300 men, furnished by the Maharaja of Bithoor, came in this morning." It was of a piece with such infatuation to abandon the strong buildings of the magazine at Cawnpore, and take refuge in an entrenchment fit rather for penning cattle than for defending a handful of men against an army.

But we gladly turn from these painful reflections to the part played in the drama by Mr. Gubbins himself. But, first, as to the opinion which he pronounces respecting the cause of the mutinies. And here we think we perceive some flaws in his reasoning. He enumerates six causes as generally alleged, of which he dismisses the first—Russian intrigue—without comment; and deciding against the notion of a Mohammedan conspiracy, or a national revolt, or one caused by the annexation of Oudh, ascribes the outbreak to religious excitement amongst the soldiery, aroused by our interference with their prejudices, in which the people sympathized. He adds, as of no less influence, the absence of European troops, and the condition of the Bengal army. We fully agree in the truth and sufficiency of these causes; but we are as fully persuaded that there was a widely-extended Mohammedan intrigue; and the perigrinations of Muslim fanatics throughout India, preaching against the English, and the letters which have been seized, are of themselves ample proof of the fact. The opinion of Mr. Gubbins as to popular feeling in Oudh itself after the annexation is entitled to the utmost respect. It must be remembered, however, that as a high English official employed in the province he was likely to be biassed on this head, and that the natives would hardly disclose their real sentiments, if they found them to be in opposition to his own. On one point we can assure him that he is completely in error. The ex-King, so far from being "glad to resign the toilsome cares of royalty for the enjoyment of a wealthy retirement," was from the first determinately opposed to any concession of his royal prerogative. We can most positively assure Mr. Gubbins that the King never would and never did, on any terms whatever, entertain the idea of abdication, and, further, that he is by no means the imbecile Mr. Gubbins would have him to be.

Coming now to the part played by Mr. Gubbins in the defence of Lucknow, we find that after having, with singular foresight, turned his own residence into a miniature fortress, from which the enemy were in repeated assaults during the siege driven back discomforted, he, with the exception of the miserable affair of Chinhut, of which he was not informed, took a leading part in the military operations. He raised levies, which were almost the only ones that remained faithful. In the pursuit of the mutineers on the 31st of May, he performed right good service, as appears from the following extract:—

"Continuing our pursuit beyond this village, we presently caught sight of six sepoys running along, each carrying his musket. They were endeavouring to reach the shelter of a small village which was ahead. As we approached they severally turned and fired at us, continuing their flight after the shot, and loading their muskets as they ran. Coming up with them, they threw down their loaded muskets and drew their swords, of which several had two. Threatening them with our fire-arms, we called upon them to throw down their arms, which presently they did. One of them declared himself to be a havildar, and I made him pinion tightly his five comrades, using their turbans and waistbands for the purpose. One of the troopers then dismounted and tied the havildar's arms. Three of the men belonged to the 48th N.I. and three to the 13th N.I., and one man was a Seikh. One of the prisoners wore three English shirts over his native dress. The arms were collected and laden on a couple of peasants summoned from the village, and the six prisoners were sent back in charge of a single horseman. I rode on a long way without overtaking any more of the enemy, and at last struck upon the road leading to Seetapoor, about ten miles from cantonments. It was now nearly 10 o'clock, A.M., the heat was excessive, and, after slaking our thirst at a village well, we commenced our return. On the way we espied two or three sepoys on our right, and gave chase to them. One fellow, who was carrying two muskets, was overtaken, but before he could be secured, we discovered that we ourselves were in danger; for a whole line of mutineers appeared in our front and opened fire upon us. Dismounting, I unslung my rifle, and took a steady aim at one of them, but missed. The shot, however, was too near to be pleasant, and the fellow ran off. It was now our part to retire. Remounting, therefore, I endeavoured to regain the high road, and gallopped towards a village close to which it ran. I was aroused by loud cries from my orderly, who was waving his arm and pointing to the village. Looking steadily forward, I discovered a number of sepoy heads behind a low wall at the entrance of the village, and at once turned my horse and made off. No sooner, however, did they see this movement, than they raised themselves above the wall and fired. It was a merciful escape; they all missed! Our only chance was now a rapid flight. Accordingly, putting our horses to their full speed, we rode between the village on our left and the line of mutineers on our right. Many a bullet whistled by us, and struck up the sand about us as we passed, but none of us were hit, and right glad was I to cross a ridge of sand hill, and interpose that protection between us and our foe. Riding back, we carefully avoided every village, and keeping to the open country we safely gained the cantonment, and reached the Residency bungalow there at 11 o'clock. We found that the whole force had returned, preceding us by an hour. The artillery and infantry, moving slowly, had not been able to maintain the pursuit beyond four miles; while one or two of the mutineers had been killed and ten or twelve made prisoners by the 7th Light and Irregular Cavalry. Sad indeed was the aspect of cantonments. Almost every bungalow had been burnt, and presented its charred and smoking walls in melancholy evidence of the night's disaster. The four troopers who had attended me, behaved, as has been seen, well. Three of them came in with me, and the fourth brought in safely the prisoners entrusted to him. They were duly rewarded, receiving next day 600 rupees from my hands. It is remarkable, indeed, that the three of them who belonged to Fisher's Horse should so soon afterwards have turned against us with the rest of their regiment. I subsequently learned a conversation which they had held with certain of my domestic servants, who were fellow-villagers of theirs, while waiting in my house for their reward. 'We like our Colonel,' said these men, 'and will not allow him to be harmed; but if the whole army turns, we must turn too!' There is great meaning in those words. The feeling of the authority of the 'Fouj ki Bheera,' or 'general will of the army,' was, to individual men, or regiments, almost irresistible."

We have already shown that the salvation of the Residency was in the first instance owing to the earnest remonstrances of Mr. Gubbins and Capt. Hayes, through which Sir H. Lawrence was at last persuaded to permit a detachment of Europeans to garrison it. We must say that in the actual defence the merits of Mr. Gubbins were no less conspicuous. Take the following as a specimen of part of one day's proceedings, being Mr. Gubbins's defence of his residence on the 21st of July:—

"They had discovered our weak side, and crowded in large numbers into the younger Johannes' house and adjacent buildings; and into the Goindah lines. They proceeded to dig a hole in the wall of this latter inclosure, and entered the narrow lane which skirted our compound on that side. A screen of canvas now only separated them from our position, for the inclosing wall was so low that an easy jump would have cleared it. I was on the roof of the out-houses at the south-west angle when Lieutenant Hardinge summoned me to the defence of the lane. I at once comprehended the danger, and hurried to the single loop-hole by which the lane was commanded. Fortunately the fire from it completely enfiladed the lane, except where two projecting pillars which supported a portico underneath Grant's bastion interrupted its line. No sooner did the enemy see me at this post than some ran back, while a number took shelter behind the portico pillars, from which their muskets protruded. The projecting muzzle of my rifle prevented their leaving their cover, and without doing so they could not reach me, but discharged their muskets at an angle harmlessly. At my right hand was a large loophole which it was necessary to close. A private of the 32nd who joined me, creeping on hands and knees along the roof, brought some boards, with which the opening was quickly barricaded. And only just in time; for the enemy outside fired heavily upon the spot, and more than one bullet fell at our feet hot and flattened from the screen which we had put up. The enemy outside now began to throw over pick-axes and shovels to those beneath the portico, and our position became critical. Had they made a hole into Grant's bastion and poured in through it, our post might have been taken. At this moment I heard the voice of a European behind me, and addressing the party, without turning, begged that the wall in rear of the mutineers might be loop-holed, and musketry opened upon them. The person was Major Banks. He approached my post to get a sight of the enemy, and, while looking out incautiously, received a bullet through the temples. I heard the heavy fall, and turned for a second. He was dead; he never moved, and I resumed my guard over the enemy. Long was I kept there, firing on every one who showed himself from two double rifles, which were loaded for me by a faithful chuprassie at my side. After the lapse of two hours assistance came. A mortar was brought down and opened on the enemy. The shells passing close over our heads burst among the crowds below, while we threw ourselves flat along the parapet. The enemy soon fled, those detained beneath the porch springing across the lane with the speed of lamplighters. As they made off, a heavy fire was opened on them from the top of the Brigade Mess. I did not get down from my post till late in the afternoon; and then Major Banks's body was removed. It was buried, as was usual with us, the same night, sewn up in a white sheet. Since the deaths had become numerous, coffins had not been used (we had not indeed the means of making them); but the bodies used to be sewn up in sheets or bedding, and several were committed to the ground in the same grave."

Our author has likewise the merit of having enlisted, as a Kásid, the only native who was able to communicate continuously between the garrison of Lucknow and the relieving columns. But we turn from the general account of the siege given in this volume,—which is far more circumstantial and complete than any that has yet appeared,—to a matter of a more private character, and one that has been acrimoniously discussed by the English press. Into the amenities of the contest between Mr. Rees and the

author of this book we do not propose to enter. Much has been said about certain stores, the possession of which was partly owing to Mr. Gubbins's most commendable foresight, and partly to the requirements of the high station he occupied. How unselfishly he administered these stores, and how large a number of the garrison owed what comforts they had, nay even life itself, to his hospitality, may be learnt from numerous letters, which have appeared elsewhere, and also from the following passage:

"For some time before the siege our supplies had, however, been husbanded. We possessed some supply of bottled beer. This, which was esteemed the greatest luxury during the siege, had ceased for many days to be served to the gentlemen, and was reserved for the nursing ladies, of whom there were four among our guests, and for the sick. One glass of sherry and two of champagne or of claret was served to the gentlemen, and less to the ladies, at dinner. One glass of light wine, Sauterne, was provided at luncheon. It must be here remarked that sherry soon came to be of higher value than champagne, or the lighter French wines, which could not be kept after having been once opened. There was a good deal of the latter description of wines in the garrison, and the best never attained a higher price than sixty rupees: the price of sherry rose to above seventy rupees per dozen. Our regular meals had also been diminished from three to two. A cold luncheon only was served, and we made an early dinner at four. By these timely precautions the supplies which we had were husbanded, and the wants of our numerous guests were provided for during the whole siege. Besides, we were often able to render assistance to persons in other garrisons who urgently needed aid, and to the wounded in hospital. After the siege had begun, and the commissariat arrangements got into train, rations were issued of beef or mutton, with flour or rice, and salt, to Europeans, according to a fixed scale. These were made over to my servants, and cooked by them, such additions being made to the meal as our store-room afforded. These, however, besides the daily addition of spices and sugar, were limited to a few canisters of preserved salmon, and a few of carrots, which were produced whenever we invited a friend from any of the other garrisons to dinner. The party invited did not bring his rations, so that the meal demanded some addition. When the sheep were all used up, beef only was served out in rations, which was usually made into stews, in consequence of our rarely getting a piece that could be boiled or roasted. At dinner, our chief luxury was rice puddings, of which two daily appeared on table. The eggs for these were derived from a few poultry which we had managed to preserve; and the milk from goats and two cows belonging to our guests, which were half-starved during the siege. Occasionally a plum pudding or jam pudding was made, and always caused great excitement at the dinner-table. The demand for these delicacies was great; and there was often none left for the lady of the house, who generally helped them. One cup of tea was made for each person at six in the morning, our English maid, Chivers, presiding at the tea-table. Another cup at the ten o'clock breakfast, and another at night. We enjoyed both sugar and milk in our tea, a luxury which few possessed besides our garrison: and this often attracted friends. During the blockade, when our upper story was filled with sick and wounded, it was our regular practice to help them first, both at breakfast and dinner, before any one else. After they had been served, the rest partook."

A man who supported nineteen grown-up people and thirteen children, besides his own family, during the entire siege, out of his own resources, would be entitled, one would suppose, to some praise rather than censure. To have lavished away his stock of wines amongst the soldiers, who would have drunk them all out in a day, and been all the worse for the debauch, would have been the part of a madman and a fool, and if the Commander-in-Chief really showed any irritation on that score we can only say it is the worst trait we have yet heard of him. In fact, if the statements in this book be true, (and if they are not their refutation must be easy,) the general conclusion at which we must arrive is, that there was no man at Lucknow whose merits were more conspicuous than Mr. Gubbins's, and that none deserved the Victoria Cross and the Bath better than himself, instead of the paltry accusations which with scandalous injustice have been brought against him. All the defenders of Lucknow, no doubt, did well, but why an undistinguished individual should be permitted, on the score of his minute share in the defence, to detract from the merits of the man who, after Major Banks's death, held the highest rank in the garrison, passes our understanding. The accident of his profession gave to Brigadier Inglis, at a time when military officers might claim precedence of civilians, the chief authority in Lucknow, but on every other ground Mr. Gubbins was entitled to the highest post. In the same way, the accident of good birth, high official rank, and alliance with the highest nobility in this kingdom, placed the author of this book in a sphere somewhat above that of small merchants or assistant teachers; and if the one accident deprived Mr. Gubbins of the honours justly his due, it is very hard that the other should bring down upon him the attacks of envy and the misrepresentations of malice.

The British Cavalry. With Remarks on its Practical Organization. By Capt. Valentine Baker. (Longman & Co.)

Capt. Baker, in this excellent little volume, has stated the results of observations gathered from long and practical experience. His own regiment, the 10th Hussars, is among the most brilliant in the army, on account both of its general character and the energy of its recent services. After a protracted stay in India, men and horses marched overland across the Desert to take service in the Crimea. There they fought among the best and bravest; and, when stationed at Kertch, became a terror to the clouds of marauding Cossacks investing the town. It was when out upon this duty that the gallant Capt. Sherwood, after despatching half-a-dozen Russians with his revolver, was cut down and captured, to die a prisoner in the enemy's camp. Thus, Capt. Baker belongs to an illustrious school,—and what he says, whether on arms, tactics, or equitation, is well worth listening to. He lays great stress, in a military light, upon the quality of the horse, which, throughout the world, he affirms, decides the quality of the national cavalry. In the ages of chivalry, a strong and well-bred animal was imported from Flanders, and, in rarer instances, from Spain. Eight hundred years ago, Roger de Belesnie, Earl of Salisbury, obtained a Spanish stallion, which he kept at his Castle in Powis Land; and thence North Wales was, and is still, celebrated for a very superior breed, destined to carry many a knight into the lists or to the field. This race may be presumed to have concentrated in itself all those "fifteen good propryties and condicions,—to wit, three of a man, three of a woman, three of a foxe, three of a haare, and three of an asse,"—which the Lady Juliana Berners insists are essential to a perfect war-steed. In truth, what with the iron panoply—often weighing sixty pounds—which his rider wore, with the ponderous armour upon his own head and forehand, with the cumbrous metal-plated saddle, and other *impedimenta*, nothing inferior to a modern coach-horse in height and bone could have lived through the day's work at Cressy and Agincourt. His type is continually before our generation of Londoners in the huge animal that lives in bronze on a pedestal at Charing Cross. But, since King James declared that armour, if it saved the wearer from being hurt, also prevented him from hurting anybody else, a lighter style of charger has been admitted; and from the Arabs introduced by himself and his son, with his grandson's "royal mares," has sprung the magnificent breed of our times. Capt. Baker has a good deal to say on this topic that is interesting; and, among other points, reminds us that, if Solomon obtained his gold and spices from Arabia, his horses came from Egypt. In the second century of the Christian Era, horses were sent from that country as presents to powerful Arabian chiefs; and even in the year 400 an Arabian prince rejoiced to receive, as a splendid Roman gift, two hundred of the Cappadocian breed. It appears evident, therefore, that the superb Arabian horse was originally naturalized in his sunny and sandy world. This, in fact, is not denied by the Arabs themselves. For a light cavalry trooper, however, setting Arabians aside, Capt. Baker describes the Cape horse as his *beau-idéal*; it being strong, compact, hardy, and capable of being acclimated without deterioration. But he complains, that no general rule, in reference to these matters, has been established in the British army. Light cavalry colonels sometimes indulge their taste for large, heavy horses, and mount their men accordingly, while colonels of Heavy Dragoons, occasionally, having a liking for "blood," mount their regiments upon slim and graceful thorough-breds. Government farm studs, he suggests, should be organized throughout England, for, as he says, colts which may ultimately be worth two hundred guineas cost no more in breeding than the coarsest hacks in the streets of London. Foreign nations have adopted the system of Government stables, with results the most successful, and in their armies may be seen bodies of a thousand horses "all alike," with small heads, noble forehands, short legs, short, round, and compact fardels. Many French cavalry regiments, mounted from the imperial stud in Algeria,—the race springing from pure and choice Barbary sires,—present this magnificent appearance.

Among Capt. Baker's remarks, the following is suggestive:—

"The fire of a mounted dragoon is usually very harmless; and I know of no position offering a greater combination of excitement and safety, than that of a cavalry skirmisher. Still no troops are so valuable and necessary as men well trained to these duties, for they act as feelers to an army, save the main body from annoyance, and harass an enemy. Our present cavalry skirmishers are wrongly taught. The cavalry regulations lay down the rule, that on skirmishers being ordered out from a regiment, they shall advance from 150 to 200 yards to the front. This was all very well before the improvement in firearms, but that distance now does not protect the main body from the fire of the enemy's skirmishers. At least 400 yards should now always separate them, and generally more than this; but the distance should be left to the intelligence of the officer commanding."

Much of Capt. Baker's volume is professional and technical; but his earlier chapters are such as would interest any reader, while to "Cavalry men" the entire treatise will be welcome as a supplement to the more elaborate work of Capt. Nolan.

Hadji in Syria; or, Three Years in Jerusalem. By Mrs. Sarah Barclay Johnson. With Illustrations. (Philadelphia, Challen & Sons; London, Trübner & Co.)

The Syrian pilgrimage was performed by Mrs. Johnson across the well-known districts be-

tween Beyrout and Jerusalem. Her three years' residence in the sacred capital, however, enabled her to form more than a superficial view of its actual society and manners,—and so familiar did she become with the principal Biblical scenes that the imprint of Olivet and Gethsemane, of Bethlehem and the Tombs of David and Rachel thoroughly vivifies her descriptions. With the enthusiasm common to travellers of her class,—she is the wife of a missionary in Palestine,—she dwells, in language almost hymnological, upon the reminiscences of the Holy Land, the localities hallowed by parable and miracle, the garden of visions, the room of the Passover; but her observations were not confined to Christian antiquities. Far from it. She mixed in Turkish circles, and took notes of the things that are in Mohammedan hareems. Her account of a Turkish bath,—if not a companion sketch to the exquisite interior and mysteries painted by Lady Wortley Montagu,—is not without its freshness and piquancy:—

"While the slave removes the pins from Turfendah's turban, she alternately sips her coffee, smokes her chibouque, and glances with surprise at the expertness of the Frank lady in unlinking hooks and eyes, which to her are the most mysterious things imaginable. The last sip of coffee taken, we were wrapped in sheets, and supplied with clogs, on which we clattered over the wet marble floor to the next hall. Here the temperature was warmer than that we had just left, but not uncomfortably so; and the water that was dashed on me being also pleasantly heated, the fears with which I had been inspired by accounts of the dreaded ordeal began to vanish; and I entertained the most friendly feelings towards the marble bathing tub, with the water gently flowing over me from an aperture in the wall. We passed through a third hall of an increased warmth of temperature into a fourth, which was filled with a dense vapour of suffocating heat. Never did I long so intensely for a breath of fresh air, to which I resolved ever after to give due appreciation. In a little while, however, by dint of inward Medo-Persian resolves, I was enabled to brave my fate with better nerve, and even to enjoy the ludicrous scene around me. A dozen attendants were engaged in pouring hot water on the crouching figures of women and girls of every age. And now I trembled as I saw one of the dreaded spectres approach me with a vessel holding a gallon of smoking hot water, with which, before I could make the least remonstrance, I was completely deluged. An observant tourist has given this process the very appropriate name of parboiling; and up to the moment of actual trial, I had imagined it to be an exaggeration; but while realizing the terrors of the word myself, from sheer justice I withdrew the accusation. In vain was I urged to consent to a repetition of the operation. Finding me to be an unyielding subject, my torturer covered me from head to foot with soapsuds, and put in full operation her horse-hair glove; and surely she imagined herself scrubbing the floor, rather than a human being; or perhaps she had been an *employée* in the Inquisition, and there learned to practise this unmerciful treatment with such consummate art. The second time I tremblingly beheld the approach of my torturer with a vessel of water; but this time I frantically dipped my finger in the water, and finding its temperature to be a decided improvement of the first, I yielded a reluctant consent. Bundles of the fibre of the palm were next brought into requisition, which, being soft, and gently applied, was a most agreeable substitute for the coarse glove of camel's hair. Those around me were now submitting to the joint-cracking, limb-stretching, body-breaking processes; but I assured them I was perfectly content with the skill already displayed, and the pain already endured, and resisted every entreaty with resolute firmness."

With the lady's privilege of entering a hareem, she was admitted into the private apartments of a gorgeous residence in Jerusalem upon the occasion of a marriage between "the lordly little Effendi Moosa and the gentle Dahudeiah":—

"On reaching Neby Daûd, we were shown into a large upper apartment, where the bride sat on a raised throne as immoveable as a statue, and completely enveloped in a large red sheet. An altar, adorned with silver censers fuming with incense, and tall candlesticks ornamented with gilt leaves, stood in front of her, while a sheathed sword hung over her head."

To her enters the bridegroom, in the midst of a living galaxy:—

"On their arrival, the little groom was led upstairs to the bride, whose veil he raised to obtain a first glimpse of her face—then suddenly extinguished the only lighted candle, afterwards making a mock attempt to relight it. In total darkness the whole company, bride, groom, and all, rushed down stairs. The little pair were placed under a canopy; the torches were lighted, and amid the shrill screaming of the women, the beating of the tambourine and 'tom-tom,' accompanied by the blowing of a loud whistle, the procession again moved on. The torch-bearers led the train, then a long string of turbans, and in their midst the canopy held aloft by four bearers, while the white-sheeted throng followed behind."

Next, the ceremony of robing these little ones in their bridal splendour:—

"The bride and groom were conducted into separate apartments, where each was gorgeously attired: the bride in a perfect blaze of jewels and cloth of gold, wearing a gilded mitre on her head, ornamented with diamond stars and crescents. Her hands, face and feet, which before had been dyed with henna, were covered with pieces of gold foil, cut in odd shapes and figures; and her eyebrows and eyelids were stained black with khol. Beneath a hazy veil of gauze, spangled with gold, she tottered to a raised throne. After seating herself, several attendants gathered around and arranged not only the folds of her robe, but her very eyelids, which she carefully closed, accompanied by a caution not to open them. Her hands were then placed on her knees, and a slave stationed at her back, holding in her hand a drawn sword. A little wax-doll-like creature, sitting perfectly motionless, and rigged up as she was, the figure on the throne now looked as much unlike a human being as can well be conceived. This little couple were mere children: the bride being nine and the groom twelve years of age! Not uncommon ages, however, for the perpetration of matrimony in this country."

Many such scenes are depicted in this volume in a style of similarly unaffected animation. Mrs. Johnson holds in utter detestation the social code of Islam, especially that which decrees soft bondage and smart discipline to the beautiful; and concludes her narrative with a florid appeal "in behalf of Oriental females," of "the fair ruby-lipped Circassians," and the lovely lady who in the streets is compelled to shroud herself in a white sheet, to bury the grace of her feet in yellow boots, and to march in the centre of a hollow square formed by black slaves, senseless and cruel. Such is, and always will be, the English and American lady's "point of view" when studying Orientalism.

The History and Antiquities of North Allerton, in the County of York. By C. J. Davison Ingledew, Esq. (Bell & Daldy.)

Black's Picturesque Guide to Yorkshire. (Edinburgh, Black.)

Here are two volumes, with one of which a stranger may roam abroad over the Three Ridings, and with the other may take up his abode in one single town, and study under a skilful master the story of its career and the details of its progress in good or bad fortune. There is no county in England better worth exploring than Yorkshire, for there is no class of traveller or inquirer who will not find therein something especially to his taste. Smelfungus himself could hardly traverse it in its length and breadth, and turn from it altogether dissatisfied. Then, with regard to towns, there are many more lively and more agreeably situated, perhaps, than North Allerton; but there are few whose history is more interesting, although many have outstripped it in wealth and importance. Some old anonymous author, who thought himself "veteris non inscius ævi," has called Yorkshire the seat of ancient and aristocratic families. If by this, however, he meant that these families are for the most part settled on estates that have passed from father to son from remote times, and from a founder whose blood was undeniably *noble* in the heraldic sense, much exception may be taken to such an assertion. There is no little amount of legendary matter mixed up with these genealogical or territorial histories; or what was a true and acceptable legend once is no longer applicable to the races which it once illustrated. We may cite as an instance, the remark quoted in the 'Picturesque Guide' from Fuller, to the effect that the Vavasours, who have been possessed of Hazlewood, near Tadcaster, since the Conquest, with the exception of a short period under Henry the Third, when it was pledged to a Jew for 350*l.*,—"never married an heir nor buried their wives." A part at least of this legend fails in the person of the handsome Sir Edward Vavasour, who long survived his young wife, Marcia Fox, the aunt of the present squire of Bramham House. Of the latter mansion, too, the Guide-book speaks as if it were still standing in all its glory, whereas there is little more than the shell. The grand old edifice was destroyed by fire one fair summer morning in the year 1828; and it now has only a few rooms in it that are habitable. Here Lord Bingley, the father of the illegitimate General Burgoyne, entertained Queen Anne in the country-gentleman's palace which he had built for himself. As was the case, however, with so many would-be founders of local dynasties in Yorkshire, there was no male heir to succeed to this brilliant inheritance. A lover, one of the Foxes who had already assumed the name of Lane in honour of their succession to other estates, wooed the daughter of Lord Bingley, and thus became possessed of Bramham. At a subsequent period, the minister of the day offered to renew the title in the person of Mr. Fox Lane, or Lane Fox, as he chose to call himself; but that proud squire answered, that by birth and fortune he was one of the greatest commoners (not a trader) in England, and could not be ennobled by a title. The boast, when made, was to a certain extent well founded; but the half-ruined, half-renovated mansion at Bramham may be said now to be typical of the condition of this once influential family;—calamity has visited it, the folly of heirs has smitten it; but the ruin is not so complete that it may not be repaired by patience, prudence, and perseverance in the principles which were the characteristics of some of the earlier squires of once princely Bramham.

The Rokebys of Rokeby, like the Vavasours of Hazlewood, held their estate uninterruptedly for a very long period. In one respect the Rokebys excelled the Vavasours. They did not, indeed, remain masters of their acres so long as the Vavasours have done; but they kept their land for a longer period without any break than was the case with the Squires of Hazlewood. From the era of the Conquest till the fall of Charles the First a Rokeby ruled over that ilk. Then it fell to a Robinson, one of whom, the famous "Long Sir Thomas" of

the last century, represented at the coronation of George the Third that phantom dignitary the Duke of Normandy. In those old days, the King of England kept up the old traditionary style which proclaimed him King of France also. The appearance of the fictitious Dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine was supposed to indicate a deputation from a loyal and liege people over the Channel. On this occasion, when the phantom peers acted for the last time, the long lord of Rokeby played the part of Normandy. Churchill, indeed, speaks of him as having enacted Aquitaine; but here the carelessness rather than the licence of the poet has led him into error. Somewhat less than a century ago the Morrits succeeded the Robinsons; and within the remembrance of many of us Walter Scott made of his friend's estate the scene of the action of his poem of 'Rokeby,' and, subsequently, made of his friend's two daughters the heroines of 'The Pirate,'—Minna and Brenda.

As our eye wanders over the map of Yorkshire, the familiar names that arrest our vision recall many an incident connected with the proprietary of the various localities. In how many instances has profligacy lost what honest industry has succeeded to, and retained! Who has forgotten how—

> —— Helmsley, once proud Buckingham's delight,
> Slides to a scrivener or a city knight?

A Duncombe purchased this splendid portion of the ducal estate from the profligate duke's trustees, and the descendants of Sir Charles remain, at the present day, lords of the land. Numerous are the instances of land thus passing; not less so are the instances of estates passing to a new line of lords, sometimes by power of love, sometimes by force or accident of luck. Once at least there is a sample of these combined,—the material luck coming, however, long after the pleasant spirituality of love. One of the fairest estates in all Yorkshire is Studley Royal, with Fountains Abbey annexed. Studley had seen a long line of Norman and more or less noble lords, when this rich possession was purchased by the son of a man whose father had been heavily fined, expelled the House of Commons, and committed to the Tower for most felonious fraud. That man was Aislabie, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and one of the arch-villains of the South Sea delinquency. The fine and the punishment were small matters after all; the Aislabies flourished, but their name disappeared for want of heirs male, and within our own memory a venerable heiress, Mrs. Lawrence, was the highly honoured and honourable lady of Studley. That lady bequeathed the much-to-be-coveted land to Earl de Grey, and people who had little leisure and much curiosity inquired wherefore? Well, it was all through a Robinson in days of yore falling in love with a pretty Mary Aislabie. The love prospered, the hearty loving couple were wed, and their son Thomas was, about a century since, created Baron Grantham. The luck and the love of this Thomas were remarkable in their way; he married Mary Jemima, sister and heiress presumptive of Amabel, Countess de Grey. To their son, the present estimable Earl de Grey, Mrs. Lawrence bequeathed Studley Royal. She saw in him the representative of the Aislabies,—and thus through the love of an ancestor for pretty Mary Aislabie, came the luck which made of Earl de Grey the lord of Studley Royal.

It would seem that the exulting followers of the Conqueror himself did not hesitate to condescend to take the widows of old Saxon landlords, with the land of which the Norman had become the legal lord, by the will and grace of that liberal gentleman with other people's goods—the "Conquistor." Thus, we find that the Manor of Sheffield was held under William by Roger de Busli and the widow of the Saxon Earl Waltheof. From this pleasant proprietary, the manor passed to the cleanly race of De Lavetôts, whose morning bath was probably sneered at by the friendly coterie of their nearest and dirtiest neighbours. The Furnivals and the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, came next, and with the last, the Manor of Sheffield had like to have gone "to the distaff." But then, too, appeared a gallant wooer of a brilliant and well-endowed heiress, and Howard Earl of Arundel and Surrey, taking her, her distaff and her dowry to himself, gained for his own profit, and has handed down as a possession to the ducal house of Norfolk, the highly respectable estate aforetime the property of lucky Roger de Busli, and the not too disconsolate widow of Waltheof the Saxon.

Then again, the no less desirable domains at Skipton fell into the hands, as the heiress of them fell into the arms, of Tufton, Earl of Thanet; and to this prosperous issue of the wooing and winning of the daughter of Anne Clifford, Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery, do the Tuftons of the present time owe the enjoyment of the fertile and picturesque acres which once formed the estate of the Norman de Romillé, and a portion of the inheritance of the good and gallant Cliffords.

Not only have most of the old Yorkshire estates, as before observed, gone out of the direct male line through marriages with heirs of other lands, but the male line itself has often been of remarkably short duration. An additional example to that of Bramham is afforded us at Sheriff Hutton. Bertrand de Bulmer built the castle and became lord thereof, in the reign of Stephen. Now Bertrand had but one child, a daughter, Emma, and this young lady, with the manor, passed to Geoffrey de Neville, who had a strong affection for both. With the Nevilles, or their collateral heirs, it might have remained to this day but for that very untimely issue of the Battle of Barnet, in 1471, which deprived the famous Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, of life, and his heirs of the manor of Sheriff Hutton. The latter passed to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, by royal gift; and we feel bound to say that, however indifferent this strong-minded individual may have been as a king, he was by no means an indifferent landlord. How wise he was in his generation need not be told in full. To make his tenure of Sheriff Hutton, Middleham, and other of the Neville property in Yorkshire more secure, or to satisfy an old sneaking inclination he had for the lady, Richard married the fairer of Warwick's two daughters and heiresses, Lady Anne, who, the better to escape his wooing, was hiding herself under the guise of a cookmaid in a respectable citizen's family,—and having accomplished this, he further provided for his domestic happiness by locking up his mother-in-law. From the time of his death to the year 1530 the manor knew various masters, and then it passed to the Hertfords, with whom now remains this portion of the immense property of the father-in-law of crookbacked Richard and maudlin Clarence.

The two daughters of Warwick number among the greatest heiresses that ever sharpened the admiration of a wooer. We are reminded of them, after a small fashion, by the two grand-daughters and heiresses of Ralph, Lord Eare, who built the castle of New Malton, which came to a ridiculously ignoble end. The traveller, looking on New Malton, sees there ground once the residence of some of our Saxon kings, the domain of the Norman Veseys, and the dwelling-place of the Eares. By one of the latter the castle, or rather castellated mansion, built on the site of the older and stronger edifice, was erected by the Ralph above mentioned, at the close of the sixteenth century. About three quarters of a century later, this lord's two grand-daughters inherited the estates of their grandsire. But they disagreed as to the division, and especially as to the division of the mansion and its contents. Whereupon they arrived amicably at a strange conclusion. They pulled the house entirely down, and having called in the Sheriff of Yorkshire, that official solemnly divided the comparatively worthless materials between them. The lodge and gateway, which still remain, serve to remind the Earl Fitzwilliam, the present lord of the domain, of the very un-Yorkshire-like transaction of these absurd heiresses.

The most prominent family noticed in Mr. Ingledew's book is that of Lascelles, the head of which is now Earl of Harewood. Here, again, we find an early failure of male heirs. The very first baron of this house, Roger de Lascelles, who was summoned to various parliaments of Edward the First, died at the close of the thirteenth century, "*sine prole mascula*, leaving his four daughters his co-heirs, among whose descendants and representatives this barony is probably in abeyance." Meanwhile, about five centuries elapsed before the collateral descendants of Roger were raised to the dignity of a baronial family, in the person of Edwin Lascelles, of Harewood, in 1790. The earldom dates from 1812. Of the intermediate five centuries Mr. Ingledew can furnish no other details than births, marriages, and deaths, but it is easy to trace from these that a not very remote lineal ancestor of the present peer founded a fortune by industry and marriage in the West Indies,—and this is more honourable at all events, than if such foundation rested on servility to a minister, or on the venal beauty of an easy mother. Indeed, examples are not wanting in this county of peers whose first notable ancestor was a tradesman. Thus, the Duke of Leeds recognizes in Edward Osborne the courageous apprentice of Sir William Hewitt, the goldsmith, a very sufficiently noble ancestor. The Wentworth Fitzwilliams, again, are the worthy descendants of the worthy London merchant knighted by Henry the Eighth; and where would the Mulgraves have been but for that strong-armed and strong-headed mechanic whose wits and hard labour laid the basis of such future greatness? We think that only to look back to William Phipps, who is said to have made the diving-bell a practicable machine, must be a more pleasantly proud retrospect for a Mulgrave, than the Foresters can see in that fountain of their honour who is remembered for nothing, except that he received from Henry the Eighth privilege of always wearing his hat in presence of the king. There is a vast amount of nonsense uttered about the excellence of "blood," and the humbleness of trade. But it is not "blood" that makes the man; an honest mason is a more respectable man than a disreputable owner, if there be one, of "all the blood of all the Howards." Cornwallis and Coventry, the Earls of Radnor, Essex, Dartmouth, Craven, Warwick, Tankerville, Pomfret, Darnley, Cowper and Romney, are respectively descended from a city merchant, a London mercer, a silk manufacturer, a city alderman, a member of the Skinners Company, a merchant tailor, the "flower of woolstaplers" (so Greville was called, from whom the Earl of Warwick is lineally descended),—a mercer, a Calais merchant (such was Fermour, the ancestor of the Earls of

Pomfret, who had Will Somers in his service before the latter became fool to Henry the Eighth,)—and good London citizens were the ancestors of the other noble families named above. Of no better, or no worse descent, are the Dacres and Dormers, the Dudley Wards, the Hills, the Caringtons, and more recently ennobled persons, whose ancestors, more or less remote, were connected with trade, as goldsmiths or bankers.

Some of these names, however, take us beyond the county to which we are limited by the titles of the books which are named at the head of this article. Returning to those limits, we find within them, at Stanwick, an example of good fortune and the increasing of dignity and consequence, which romance can hardly parallel. A hundred and eighteen years ago all Yorkshire was gossiping about the refusal of a scornful young lady to marry the handsome son of Mr. Langdale Smithson. This handsome son succeeded his grandfather in a baronetcy then about eighty years old, and the romance of the peerage has handed down to us the well-known name of Sir Hugh Smithson. When the story of the refusal above alluded to was told to Elizabeth Percy, a young lady who was sole heiress of the wealth of the Earls of Northumberland through her mother, and of much of that of the Duke of Somerset, of whom she was the only child,—when she heard, we say, of the above incident, she exclaimed "that the lady in question was the only woman in England who would refuse Sir Hugh Smithson." This speech came to the ears of the young baronet, and his consequent immediate action thereupon gained for him the hand of the heiress, and ultimately enabled him to exchange his modest, but at this day in which we write, most pleasant, residence at Stanwick, for the castle in Northumberland, to which he was taken by his bride. For no other merit than this was Sir Hugh created Duke of Northumberland; and he was the only individual raised to such a dignity by George the Third. The Yorkshire baronet was as profuse, pompous, and dull as he was handsome; his wife was a buxom woman who grew fat, as she grew old, and used really to *tumble* asleep, as a person might accidentally tumble down, in the very middle of a court drawing-room. For some strongly-etched sketches of this wonderful Yorkshire wooer and his extraordinary bride, we refer our readers to Walpole's most amusing 'Memoirs of the Reign of George the Third.' They will be there found at full length with countless accessories. Walpole has exaggerated a few things, but he has forgotten nothing, except the Duchess's continual somnolency.

In reviewing some of the old Yorkshire families, we are reminded that taking them generally there is not one that has remained so immovably attached to the soil as the Scropes of Bolton. This may seem singular, as there is no actual Scrope of Bolton now existing. But the blood is there, nevertheless. On other estates, we find families dying out, the blood altogether disappearing. But at Bolton, despite irregular descent and changes of lords or of mistresses, the blood of Scrope is still lively in the veins of the owners of the soil. Like some of those streams which intermingle with others, disappear in the marshes, and issue forth again in currents which are unlike the original flood and yet are unquestionably of it,—so is the current of the blood of Scrope to be distinguished in the owners of the proud inheritance which once owed allegiance to the old soldier of Cressy, or indeed since that closing period of the thirteenth century when, according to Kirkby's 'Inquest,' quoted by the Author of 'The Three Days of Wensleydale,' "William Scrope appears as an under-tenant of three carucates of land, held in the long gradations of feudal tenures in the third degree from the Lady of Middleham." A singular race those Scropes, sprung from this tenant of land over which they became lords, and spread forth in various branches. Lawyers, soldiers, priests, sometimes the same man was all three by turns,—they carried fortune by their might of craft, strength of arm, or assumption of superhuman power. One of them, he who was afterwards Chancellor, excelled especially in the use of his tongue, and so successful was he in obtaining, by its persuasive wagging, acceptable supplies from certain municipalities or commonalties, that he was made a peer of, in order that he might put the Lords under the same irresistible pressure and influence. For what little matters, too, these hard-fisted Scropes would fight! They seemed to love the sport. There was especially the Chancellor, who began his legal studies by combating stoutly at Cressy in 1346, when he was only eighteen years of age. For years before he held his high offices in the King's household, or his still higher in the State, this active Scrope fought unceasingly by sea and land. When he had no public quarrel in which to fight, he found pretty little private disputes which he put to the arbitrament of the sword. It seems absurd now that a man should risk his life to prove that any other man who wore "azure, a bend or," violated the heraldic honour of the Scropes. Twice was there a field gules, so to speak, on this very quarrel. The Scropes claimed the bend as holding it from the time of the Normans; but the Carminows of Cornwall looked upon Chief Justice Scrope, the father of the Chancellor, as no gentleman, and the whole race of Scropes as upstarts and *parvenus*; for, see you, said these proud and obstinate Cornish lords, the Carminows have had the golden bend on the blue field, ever since the days of King Arthur—on whose soul be peace! The glittering bend, however, and the azure field kept their place on the shields and armour of the Scropes, and during the pleasant fighting days of the future Chancellor he appeared with this cognizance about him when on a military expedition in Scotland. What was his surprise to meet Sir Robert Grosvenor there, bearing exactly the same cognizance about his own illustrious person and property! Scrope looked on Grosvenor then, as one gentleman now who had lost a horse might look upon another who had stolen the steed and impudently rode it in the owner's presence. He took the means to right himself which were accorded by the fashion of the times, and a single combat was decided on, which was settled to "come off" at Newcastle, according to Mr. Barker, in 1385. Lord Campbell states, in a biographical sketch of the Chancellor, that the fight was to take place at Paris in 1360, which seems the more probable time and place. The last writer also adds that in 1347 Scrope "served at the siege of Calais, where he was obliged to maintain his right to his crest—a crab issuing from a ducal coronet." However frequently and in whatever locality these heraldic fights occurred, Scrope ultimately established his right to display the "azure, a bend or," to the great delight of himself and partizans. This was the man who erected the solemn looking castle, amid whose ruins the visitor still looks curiously for the chamber that was the prison of Mary Stuart. The builder did not think 18,000 marks, or two-thirds of that number of pounds sterling, ill laid out on a massive work, some portions of which now afford shelter to the labourers and dependents of Lord Bolton.

From the year 1379 to the year 1640, a lineally descended male lord had not failed to keep his state in the castle reared by the great Chancellor. In the last-named year the male line failed at the death of Scrope, Earl of Sunderland, to which dignity the head of the family had been raised. Earl Scrope, however, left a daughter, and this rich heiress, marrying the fifth Marquis of Winchester, gave to the family of Paulet the wealth and acres of the Scropes of Bolton. The eldest son of this marriage was, in 1689, created Duke of Bolton, in return, we suppose, for the great service rendered by his father to his mother, which father made a Marchioness of an Earl's daughter. Perhaps the ducal title was conferred because, in 1678, this dignified gentleman had erected Bolton Hall, the old dwelling-place of the Scropes having been rendered uninhabitable by the destructive cannon of the Parliament. However this may have been, it is only necessary to state that, in 1794, the last of the six Dukes of Bolton brought the brief line to a close in the person of Duke Henry, a kind-hearted, jovial, and rather thick-headed bachelor. Here, it might be imagined, we see the extinction of the blood of Scrope in the female, as we have seen it before in the male line. It was, however, not so. The law might clearly enough see such extinction, but the fact was otherwise. The fifth duke, the younger brother of the last duke, left an illegitimate daughter, and this lady, on the death of her uncle, the last duke, actually came into possession of the Bolton estates. Under the name of Mary Jane *Powlett*, she had married a younger son of Mr. Orde, a great landholder in the north; and Thomas Orde, out of gratitude to the heiress who so richly endowed him, added her name to that of his family. Then, as usual, the Government, either wanting Mr. Orde Powlett's support, or deeming that he, too, had conferred some wonderful benefit on mankind by marrying a good and pretty girl with no end of acres, made a lord of him, after decently thinking about it for three years,—and in 1797 Thomas Orde Powlett became Baron Bolton. It is in this line, and with the changes and admixtures which we have noticed, that is now to be found the little that remains of the blood of the warrior and Chancellor Scrope. As the traveller walks from his hostelry in the pretty village which gives the name of Wensleydale to the valley of which it is the gem, and as he makes his way by a pleasant four or five miles' walk to the rocky slope of the bold hill on which the old castle stands, "the fairest in Richmondshire," he may find some amusement in thinking over the history of the race that has held rule there, and may gather some instruction from the legends and Old-World talk to be extracted more or less painfully from the simple folk who are better acquainted with the historical incidents of their own valley than with much of what has occurred in the world beyond it. Of local and family histories there are few more interesting, excepting perhaps that of the fair-haired Saxon Fairfaxes, of Yorkshire, who held land in England before the Conquest, whose territorial possessions have passed into the hands of strangers, and whose present representative in the English peerage is a born American of American parents, residing at Woodburne, Maryland, in the United States of America! The American estates acquired by marriage by a Fairfax, some century and a half ago formed no slight compensation for lands which passed away from the family in England; and now under a republic, Baron Fairfax has a home which he does not quit for attendance in the House of Lords. Of this very ancient family, some branches seem to have fallen early into humble estate,—the humility of which, however, was

balanced by the possession of wealth gained by industry. We learn this much from the font in St. Mary's Church, at Beverley, the inscription of which asks us to "Pray for the soules of Wyllyam Feryfax, draper, and his wyves, which made this font of his pper cost, the day of March V., of our Lord MDXXX."

We have been led into the above details by the names that have met our eye on the map and in the pages of the Guide-Book; we might carry them much further, but we have probably said enough on this head, and we will therefore conclude by giving a sample of the contents of the work of which Mr. Ingledew is the author. A portion at least of the following will interest those who are concerned as to the ultimate issue of the measure recently discussed in both Houses in reference to marriages within certain limits. The entries from a parish register given below are under the head of "Excommunications":—

"12th Jan., 1752. Thomas Powles and Mary Robson, his pretended wife (niece to him by his own sister), were publickly declared to have been and to be excommunicated (by vertue of a Process from ye Ecclesiastical court at Durham, and for ye causes therein mentioned, and particularly for continuing to cohabit with each other as man and wife, and persisting in ye crime of Incest) by me, Robt. Pigot, vicar. * * 24th May, 1761. George Pattison and Anne Wass, his pretended wife, both of this parish, were publickly denounced and declared to have been and to be excommunicated (by virtue of a process from the Ecclesiastical court at Durham, for their contumacy in not appearing, upon a citation, to answer for the crime of Incest by them committed, the said Anne Wass being sister to his former wife) by me, Will. Peacock, curate. 22nd March, 1767. Margaret, otherwise Mary Robson, late pretended wife of Thomas Powles, lately deceased, was publickly declared, in time of divine service, to have been and to be absolved (by virtue of a process from the Ecclesiastical court of Durham) from her contumacy therein mentioned, and from her excommunication consequent thereupon, by me, Robt. Pigot, vicar."

Here are some interesting passages touching Sanctuary:—

"At Beverley offenders were treated with still greater kindness. They had their food provided in the refectory during thirty days, and, if they were persons of any distinction, had a lodging in the dormitory, or in a house within the precincts. At the end of that time, their privilege protected them to the borders of the county: and they could claim the same security a second time, under the like circumstances. But if any one's life was saved a third time by the privilege of sanctuary, he became permanently a servant to the church. * * The general privilege of sanctuary was intended to be only temporary. Within forty days after a felon or murderer had taken refuge, he was to appear before the coroner, clothed in sackcloth, and there confess his crime, and abjure the realm. The following form of confession and abjuration, is preserved by Sir Wm. Rastall, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, temp. Queen Mary:—'This hear thou, Sir Coroner, that I, M., of H., am a robber of sheep, or of any other beast, or a murderer of one or of mo, and a felon of our Lord the King of England, and because I have done many such evils or robberies in his land, I do abjure the land of our Lord Edward, King of England, and I shall haste me towards the port of such a place which thou hast given me: and that I shall not go out of the highway, and if I do, I will that I be taken as a robber and a felon of our Lord the King: and that at such a place I will diligently seek for passage, and that I will tarry there but one flood and ebb, if I can have passage; and unless I can have it in such a place, I will go every day into the sea up to my knees, assaying to pass over: and unless I can do this within forty days, I will put myself again into the church as a robber and a felon of our Lord the King, so God me help and his holy judgment.' This abjuration of the realm lasted only during the lifetime of the reigning sovereign, after whose death they had, if not previously pardoned, free right to return unquestioned to their homes. The privilege of sanctuary was liable to be greatly abused; yet it was a custom not unfitted to the age in which it existed. From the sanctuary register of St. John's, at Beverley, is extracted the following entry, concerning a delinquent from North Allerton, who claimed and obtained the privilege of sanctuary. Johannes Henisle, Tailour.—xviij die Julii, anno regni Regis Henrici octavi primo, Johannes Henisle, nuper de North Alerton in Comitatu Ebor., tailour, venit ad pacem Sancti Johannis Beverlacensis pro securitate corporis sui, videlicet pro debito, et aliis sanitatem corporis sui [tangentibus] et admissus est ad libertatem predictam, et juratus est, &c."

Mr. Ingledew, it will be seen, reads family names in canting arms, as in the case of Metcalfe:—

"Dr. Whitaker resolves the name, which is locally pronounced *Mecca*, into Mechalgh, from *Mec*, a Saxon personal name, and *halgh*, a low and watery flat. The family arms, however, being *three red calves*, favour tradition, which says, that two men being in the woods together at evening, seeing a four-footed animal coming towards them, one said 'Have you not heard of lions being in these woods?' The other replied 'He had, but had never seen any such thing.' The animal coming nearer, one ran away, whilst the other resolved to meet it; which proving to be a *red calf*, he that met it got the name of *Metcalfe*, and he that ran away *Lightfoot*."

Other authorities derive Metcalfe from the Welsh *Medd*, a mead, and *caf*, a cell or church; and Arthur, we remember, derives it from the act of a certain John Strong, who, encountering a mad bull, seized it by the nostrils and slew it. As he afterwards, in narrating the story, spoke of having *met* a *calf*, his modesty obtained for him the surname in question. These trifles remind us of poor Smith's rhymes on surnames going by contraries, and showing how—

> Mr. Swift hobbles onward, no mortal knows how,
> He moves as though cords had entwined him;—
> Mr. Metcalf ran off upon meeting a cow,
> With pale Mr. Turnbull behind him;

—and with this merry old rhyme, we close our notice of two volumes connected with names, persons, and doings in Yorkshire.

Remains of a very Antient Recension of the Four Gospels in Syriac, hitherto unknown in Europe. Discovered, edited and translated by William Cureton, D.D. (Murray.)

That the patient skill and research employed in the production of this remarkable volume cannot fail to be appreciated by all Biblical scholars, there can be little question. The long list of foreign titles affixed to Mr. Cureton's name shows how wide a respect a man of oriental learning obtains out of his own country, and will doubtless stimulate to laudable emulation any linguistic talent that may from time to time appear amongst us. To the Prince Consort belongs the honour of having estimated the talents of a man whose labours in Bibliology bear comparison only with those of Owen and Faraday in science. To him, therefore, the work is gracefully dedicated. It appears to have germinated in the editor's scriptorium for sixteen years, and to have acquired its present shape under somewhat singular circumstances. In 1842 Archdeacon Tattam paid a visit to a Syrian monastery in the valley of the Natron Lakes, and obtained from the library certain quaint volumes, which, on his return to England, were placed in Mr. Cureton's hands. One of the volumes thus obtained consisted of eighty leaves of vellum of different hues and thickness, covered with Syriac writing of different dates and in different hands. The volume on examination proved to be a Syriac version of the four Gospels, incomplete, but of a very early date. The monk who had arranged these fragments seemed to "have had no idea of selecting the scattered parts of the same original volume which had fallen to pieces, but merely to have taken the first leaves that came to his hand which would serve to complete a copy of the Gospels, and then to have bound them together." Hence, the volume was a jumble of several manuscripts bound together without regard to date, and not always with regard to size.

The first eight leaves were apparently of the date of the sixth or seventh century, transcribed in a large bold hand. Numeral letters in red ink on the margin marked the sections and canons of Amnonius and Eusebius. At the bottom of the page the canons were written in the same colour. An inscription in a very ancient hand on the first page of the volume announced that the book "belonged to the monk Habibai, who presented it to the holy Convent of the Church of Deipara belonging to the Syrians in the desert of Scete." After a prayer for pardon and forgiveness of his deficiencies, the scribe finished his long solitary writing with this fine apostrophe: "Son of the living God, at the hour of thy judgment spare the sinner who wrote this!"

A note at the end of the book indicated the actual date of the binding. "In the year 1533 of the Greeks (A.D. 1221) the books belonging to the Convent of the Church of Deipara of the Syrians were repaired, in the days of the Presidency of the Count our lord John, and Basil the head of the Convent and our lord Joseph the steward. May God in his mercy grant to them and to all the brethren a good reward!" A prayer followed, which might be put up with advantage by readers in general: "Whoso readeth in this book, let him pray for the sinner who wrote this!"

The leaves of this volume, which arrived in England in 1842, contained only incomplete chapters of the later and a few earlier chapters of the four Gospels. In the binding of another volume a leaf was discovered containing a portion of St. Luke. In 1847 a further portion of that Gospel was obtained from M. Pacho, and further search among some fragments brought by that gentleman yielded part of a leaf of St. John. This increased the bulk of the MS. to eighty-two leaves and a half. At first sight Mr. Cureton concluded the work to be only an early copy of the Peshito or Syriac version of the New Testament. On further examination finding that several erasures had been made in certain words and passages which had differed from the text of the Peshito, and that in these the Peshito had been supplied, the editor became convinced of his discovery of a version hitherto quite unknown in Europe, and from its early testimony of the highest importance for the elucidation or critical arrangement of the text of the Gospels. Subsequent study confirmed Mr. Cureton's opinion. A version which opens out questions of the highest Bibliological importance has been discovered and published, with a literal English translation, in which the order of the words in the Syriac has been strictly preserved for comparison with the Greek text. The Gospel of St. Matthew, which appears to be an actual transcription of the Aramaic version of that Evangelist, the learned editor has enriched with a valuable commentary and notes, reserving such difficult questions as may arise until he has given them fuller consideration, and he may have had "the benefit of the critical opinion of other scholars, especially of those of Germany, who, as I have reason to know, have been long looking forward to this publication."

In a spirit of sound judgment and true scholarship the editor expresses his opinion that the subject is one of too much weight to theorize or

speculate upon, in the absence of almost demonstrative evidence; and with a modesty as rare as it is admirable, informs his readers "that I should much prefer that another have the credit of being the first to make known any facts or illustrations founded upon this Recension, than from a desire to appropriate credit to myself, I should run the risk of advancing any arguments which, although apparently conclusive, still may be defective and lead to error—or should keep back any longer the text itself of these fragments from the perusal of other scholars who have been anxiously looking for this publication, and who may be able to use them with much advantage in their critical examination of the Gospels."

Such language needs no commendation. When we have noted that Mr. Cureton never flinches from honestly expressing his convictions, and indicates on the title-page of the work a facsimile which is at once an evidence of skilful and wifely labour, we may conclude our notice of a discovery that cannot but be gratefully received by all labourers in the field of Biblical learning.

The Private Journal and Literary Remains of John Byrom. Edited by Richard Parkinson, D.D. Vol. II., Part II. (Printed for the Chetham Society.)

Miscellanies, being a Selection from the Poems and Correspondence of the Rev. Thomas Wilson, B.D.; with Memoirs of his Life. By the Rev. F. R. Raines. (Printed for the Chetham Society.)

John Byrom's Diary and Journal is here brought to a conclusion, but no account of his death or previous illness is given; and after the minute details of his daily life, which have filled four ample volumes, John Byrom vanishes like a ghost at cock-crow. Minute to tediousness are the records of this good man's life, yet the knowledge to be obtained from them is provokingly little, and the effect of reading them is distracting. The incidents, dry, sandy, disjointed, are jotted down as they occurred, without an attempt to give emphasis to one occurrence above another. A visit to the Royal Society, where Sir Isaac Newton lectures, is written down with the same brief prosaic exactness as the fact that he had a boiled chicken and asparagus to supper, with this difference, that if the chicken were tough or ill-dressed it would be notified, whilst nothing that the other said would be recorded. Few men ever kept so long and minute a diary as this of Byrom's, with so little record of their own sensations and impressions. He breaks out into something like interest about shorthand, of which he had invented a system, which he hoped would be an enduring monument to his fame; but his enthusiasm, if he had any on the subject, is not communicated to the reader. He shows himself anxious to obtain pupils, and numbered amongst them some remarkable men —Gibbon the historian and Horace Walpole, for example—but he gives no glimpse of anybody's individuality. Names pass over the pages of persons whom one would gladly have seen for a moment in their unreserved friendly converse. But no; beyond the barest bone from the skeleton of their discourse, he gives us nothing. His letters to his wife, his sister and his children exhibit great piety, tenderness and good sense; but his letters are as little graphic or descriptive as his journals: he seems to have thought as well as to have written—in short-hand.

The present volume indicates few journeys to London or elsewhere. Byrom, in the autumn of his life, seems to have entered on the quiet enjoyment of "learned leisure," and of all the blessings

> —— which should accompany old age,
> As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends.

They were his in abundance. Few men have led a more blameless or a happier life; he had a serene and thankful heart, a pious spirit, and a solid equability of temperament, which kept him free from all

> ——the cataracts and breaks,
> Which humour interposed too often makes.

He belonged to a time from which we are separated by thoughts and events which have changed the face of the world. He does not seem to have heard of Voltaire; America was still "our colonies" and "plantations"; the French Revolution was undreamed of; and all the thousand thoughts and feelings and political ideas which have arisen out of the breaking-up of the old system of things never ruffled the calm in which he lived. Reading these diaries is like coming upon some old stratum long submerged under other formations and finding it restored for the moment to its old conditions of life and its generation of living beings. Byrom's Poems, which in their day enjoyed a reputation, are now entirely tasteless and heavy. The poem beginning—

> My time, oh ye Muses, was happily spent,
> When Phœbe went with me wherever I went,

is pretty from the genuine feeling that makes itself felt through the artificial shape in which it is cast: no worshipper of old china, Sèvres, Dresden, Chelsea, or Japan, could get a moment's hallucination about the loves of the shepherds and shepherdesses there idealized,—they have become extinct as the Mastodon or Ichthyosaurus. Byrom's short-hand has taken its place beside other inventions notable in their day, but which posterity has improved upon and forgotten. How far Byrom is separated from the present generation may be read in one significant little fact:—"John Gore Booth, Esq., one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace," sent a notification to "the Constables of the Township of Manchester" that John Byrom, who died on the 26th of September, 1763, "was buried in a shirt, shift, or shroud not made of sheep's wool, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made" (the Act of Charles 2), and commanding them to levy the sum of 5*l.* by distress or sale upon the goods and chattels of the said John Byrom—which was done accordingly! Byrom's real value must be tested not by any of his poems or writings, but by the substantial influence he exercised upon his native town, where his descendants still dwell, and where his name is still held in reverence and affection. The notes which the careful and indefatigable Editor has appended to every page will furnish valuable and curious information upon the marriages and genealogies of most of the old families of Lancashire and Cheshire,—whilst the carefully compiled Index to each volume will make that information easily available. The most interesting portion of the present volume is the journal kept by Elizabeth, Byrom's eldest daughter, during the time of the Rising for the Pretender, 1745. Dr. Byrom and all his family had strong Jacobite tendencies. The details connected with the coming of the rebels to Manchester and Prince Charles's stay there are curious and interesting. The following is a picture:—

"Everybody is going out of town, and sending all their effects away; they have shut up shop, and all the warehouses in the town almost are empty. To-night the bellman is going about to forbid anybody sending provision out of town. Dr. Mainwaring says the rebels have done nothing but what a rabble without a head might do. They are pulling up Stockport Bridge and Barton Bridge. The Postmaster has gone to London to secure the money from falling into the hands of the rebels. The Prince marched on foot from Carlisle. He was dressed in a Scotch plaid, a blue silk waistcoat with silver lace, and a Scotch bonnet with J. R. on it."

Mingled up with these reports and expectations come notices of friendly tea drinkings and visits. Then comes a notice of how "all the militia *was discharged* and *sent home but just in time before the Highlanders came.*" Then comes the astonishing fact that on Thursday, the "28th of November, about three o'clock, came into town two men in Highland dress, and a woman behind one of them with a drum on her knee, and for all the loyal work that our Presbyterians have made they took possession of the town, for immediately after they were 'light they beat up for volunteers for P.C." Volunteers flocked to them, and Miss Elizabeth records, "that my papa came down to tell us there was a party of horse come in. He took care of me down to the Cross, where I saw them all. A fine moonlight night."

After sitting up till after eleven o'clock helping to make St. Andrew's crosses, the next day, she tells us how she dressed herself in her white gown, and went up to see the Prince get on horseback:—

"A noble sight it is, and I would not have missed it for a great deal of money. His horse had stood for an hour in the court without stirring, and as soon as he gat on he began a dancing and capering as if he was proud of the burden, and when he rid out of the court he was received with as much joy and shouting as if he had been king without any dispute, and I think there was scarce anybody that saw him who could dispute it."

The dear creature's loyalty and admiration make some confusion amongst her parts of speech. A little further on she tells us how she, and her father, and her aunt, Dr. Deacon, and some other friends, were admitted to see the Prince after supper, and had the honour to kiss hands, and then how they went into another room and drank his health. But in a foot-note there is a mournful entry from the constable's accounts.

"Sept. 18, 1746.—Expenses tending the Sheriff this morn—Lyddal's and Deacon's heads put up ... ... £00 1 6."

—One of these hapless youths was the son of the Dr. Deacon above mentioned, the other was a barber. His father had been out with the rebels in 1715, and been executed. The son followed in his steps and in his fate. The rebels do not seem to have been very formidable in Manchester; "the mob shouted and got a little frightful,—threatening to pull down the houses of those who had gone to give intelligence to General Wade at Rochdale;" but they do not seem to have done much damage. The danger was met in a fashion that contrasts curiously with barricades and Continental *émeutes.*—

"The next night a great many gentlemen met, and are to walk the streets to keep quiet, and so for six nights together."

—Another entry—Dec. 8, 1745—is still more primitive.—

"Our folks gone to church, but I am going to my Aunt Ann; she is ill, keeps her bed. The bellman is going by order of Dr. Mainwaring and Justice Bradshaw:—'This is to give notice to all the inhabitants of this town that they are desired to rise and arm themselves with guns, swords, pickaxes, shovels, or any other weapons they can get, and go stop all the ends of the town, to prevent the rebels from coming in for two hours, and the King's forces will be up with them;' and I met the Doctor on horseback in the midst of the mob encouraging them much and promising them to send all the country in as he went (for he ran his way as soon as he had done). All the country

folks came armed with scythes, sickles, &c., of the ends of mop-sticks, and all other kinds of weapons, and made a very great hurry all day, ... so Mr. Booth sent the bellman to quell the mob again."

There is a curious account of the arrest of Prince Charles in Paris.—

"Tuesday, the 10th of December, N.S. The Prince having dined at home with about thirty at his table, mostly of his own people, was never seen more gay and easy, and proposed after dinner to walk in the Tuileries, where several of his company followed him, particularly two of his Scots chiefs, one of which spoke to him in the morning concerning the reports that were a-going that he was certainly to be taken up one of these days, and as the report went, it was to be at his own house or in the public gardens, and begged of him to give him and the rest of his subjects orders; but he smiled and said, I have heard these reports for some time, but I believe there is nothing in them. * * He returned home, where he stayed about half an hour, and then took his coach and went to the opera, attended by Sir James Harrington and Colonel Goring, Englishmen, and Mr. Sheridan, an Irish [man]. When the coach came to the cul-de-sac, the Prince, alighting as usual, was seized in the moment by a number of the sergeants of the French bl. guards, who shut the opera door before him and the barrier behind him, while one of them insolently broke his sword in the scabbard, while two others took the little pistols out of his side pockets, then carrying him without his feet touching the ground to a room in the Palais Royal, where the Major of the French Guards, Marquis de Vaudreuil, told him he had the King of France's orders. All who took him were disguised in whitish coloured clothes such as footmen out of livery wear. The Prince was in the Palais Royal bound with a rope like a common criminal and put into a remise coach, the Major and two Captains going with him, and French soldiers mounting behind with screwed bayonets. The Prince then said, 'Gentlemen, this is but a dirty office you are engaged in; I suppose I am straight on my way to Hanover?' They told him he was going to Vincennes Castle, where as soon as he arrived, he said to the Governor, Marquis de Chatelet, 'I used to come as your friend, Governor, but now I am your prisoner, I hope that you will salute me though I cannot come to you.' The Governor, who was his very great friend, stormed like a lion, and ran and unbound him, but was obliged to obey orders and put him in that part of the Castle called the dungeon. * * A great many French gentlemen were put into the Bastille that night and next day for speaking of it; the people got all up in the opera to come out, but the doors were shut; everybody high and low were in tears, and I could not imagine the French were so fond of anything but their own king. The Count de Biron went from the Palais Royal to Court that night, and when the news was told, the Queen, the Dauphin, the Dauphiness, and all the Madams, threw down their knives, and there was not one word spoke."

So we bid farewell to John Byrom, with much regard and respect.

The second volume at the head of our article —'The Miscellanies of the Rev. Thomas Wilson, the Master of the Clitheroe Grammar School'—is for the general reader wearisome exceedingly. The interest is purely local, and not very intense then. The letters are ponderous, full of old-fashioned discussions upon mild metaphysical questions that nobody asks in these days about "moral sense," the necessity of human actions, and so forth. He mentions having just perused Goldsmith's 'History of the Earth and Animated Nature,' "a pleasing book, and contains a number of facts astonishingly curious." The poetical specimens are very dull, and sometimes vulgar, and the jokes laborious and painstaking; he was a first-rate schoolmaster and an excellent man, but much better when alive than dead.

The Resources of Estates; being a Treatise on the Agricultural Improvement and General Management of Landed Property. By John Lockhart Morton. (Longman & Co.)

Mr. Morton is known as a writer on practical agriculture; but the present treatise is the one which will permanently establish his reputation. It is a solidly-built and capacious essay on the administration of landed property, and there is scarcely a relevant question, however comprehensive, however trivial, that is not proportionately discussed. Mr. Morton traverses his subject in all directions, first generalizing, then specifying, and treating every point as part of a broad, substantial mass of matter to be analyzed, arranged, and laid out for familiar investigation. Three heads, he remarks, include the resources of territorial estates—land, wood, and minerals. The last he excludes, as not falling properly within the scope of the work; with the other two he mainly deals as representing interests, of which the latent capabilities may be developed by the adoption of systems of management based upon the principle of liberal economy. Two classes have to be considered, the landlord and the tenant-farmer; but between them, as Mr. Morton argues, there must be co-operation, or there will be a waste of nature and of human energy. Addressing these orders of the community as one practical man aiming at the guidance of others, he does not offer an elementary manual to the student, his copious disquisition being entirely occupied by suggestions to the experienced improver. This is a salient characteristic of the work, which consists of twenty-seven elaborate chapters. The earliest treat of the value of land in Great Britain, the education of territorial proprietors and tenant-farmers in rural affairs, the nature and susceptibilities of the soil, land agents, the sizes of farms, the graduations of capital, small holdings, leases, resident and non-resident proprietors. There are searching and vigorous essays on the Entail and the Game Laws, the law of fixtures and payment in kind. Mr. Morton has evidently studied to its minutiæ the actual system of valuation as applied to land, and he enters into full explanations respecting live hedges, graving woods, clay land farming, calcareous appliances by way of manure, the preservation of timber, drainage, forage and root crops, compost manures, roads and water supply. We have thus indicated only the principal divisions of this well-written treatise. But in addition to the text, the instructions of which are rendered the more available by an excellent Index, there is an apparatus of lithograph engravings, every plan being accompanied by an isometrical view, and the whole forming a most valuable series for the study of agriculturists of all classes. Without judging of Mr. Morton practically as a lecturer to landlords or farmers, we may fairly assign this volume its merit as one that discusses a large and difficult subject systematically, easily, and in the minutest detail.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Frank Beresford; or, Life in the Army. By Capt. Curling. (Skeet.)—This is one of those books which it would be easier to criticize if it were better or worse. It is a novel with no great power of character, or narrative, or style, or indeed anything,—and yet nobody could justly reprehend it, and it is of a nature to be read with pleasure by a good many people. It is worth reading, in fact, and yet not worth going out of the way to read:—and, as such, a line of description and a single extract is all that it demands. Frank Beresford is a young gentleman who goes to join his regiment in Scotland,—has a drinking-bout,—breakfasts with the commanding officer,—witnesses a sham duel,—and makes the acquaintance of another young officer, one Damian, who usurps the place of interest from him and becomes hero of the book himself. Damian is equally good at private theatricals or suppressing a mutiny, and we are threatened with his re-appearance in a further volume by-and-by. It is evident that such a narrative must have something to interest youngsters waiting for commissions, old and young ladies with relations in the army, and perhaps those voracious readers whose appetite for fiction (like their appetites generally) is stimulated about this time by the pure air of the sea-side. Let them take a specimen, an anecdote of the treatment of "a griffin at mess":—"His style was so offensive, so arrogant, and free and easy, so intrusive and assumptious, that they took a dislike to him at first sight; a dislike which was rather augmented than diminished by a longer acquaintance. The 'sweet youth' dined at mess on the first day of joining. He seemed a trifle put out and somewhat discomfited at the loss of his side locks, moustache and brass spurs, for the Adjutant had stuck to his skirts till he saw the commanding officer's directions, in that respect, carried out. But he came out strong after a few glasses on the removal of the cloth, and the party soon found that Falstaff's achievement on Gad's Hill, when 'Two buckram men let drive at him, and the worthy knight took all their eleven points in his target,' was nothing to what their new friend had done, could do, and meant to carry on with. 'Look here, gents,' he said, rising, taking off his coat, and baring his right arm, 'here's muscle for you, just feel it, iron is a fool to it; it's as big as a twenty-four pounder. I could fell an ox with a single blow.' There was little doubt of the youth's strength of body, but his boastful style led to a doubt as to his great courage; and it was quickly resolved that at the first opportunity the latter should be put to the test. His personal strength was, however, not his only boast. He could do everything better than everybody else. He could dance, he could box, he could fence, he could act, he could sing, better than any professor of any of those arts. Certainly, he had a voice, and as he volunteered a song at an early part of the evening, all present were able to judge of its power, for no bull could bellow louder. He sang several songs, one after the other, over and over again, change and change about; there was no stopping him. He sang himself half drunk, stupidly drunk, then outrageously drunk, amidst the laughter of the whole mess, who were necessitated to join in the chorus in self-defence; till at last he sank down with his head on a level with the mahogany and gave in. 'Dem'd fine,' said Capt. Finnikin, eyeing him with his glass, 'thank Heaven, he has aw, by Jove, sewn himself aw, up at last, and now we will sew him up in return, and send him to his hotel, and if he dies by the way, it will be a benefit for us all.' Ringing the bell, the worthy Captain ordered his servant to bring as many sheets of brown paper as he could collect. 'Now, my boys,' he said, 'let us pack the fellow up, and then pack him off.' Accordingly, Ensign Conway, who was now fast asleep, and quite unconscious, was carefully enveloped in divers sheets of paper, his head only being left out, and being fastened securely by the aid of several balls of packthread, he was made into a very respectable parcel. Pen and ink being then provided, this curious package was forthwith directed to the hotel in the town, in large letters, 'with care,' being added at the bottom. This being done, several porters were sent for; the package was then confided to their charge, with orders to leave it at the principal hotel, and thus ended Ensign Conway's first night at mess."—This is somewhat watery humour, but at least it is harmless,—more than can be said of some of our popular fun.

Thoughts on Matter and Force. By Thomas Ewbank. (New York, Appleton & Co.; London, Trübner & Co.)—We cannot do better for our readers then give them the author's digest of "propositions deemed (perhaps erroneously) more or less new or newly illustrated" in this work.—"The first movement of matter the rotation of the

whole, and the form and motion of the spheres a corollary of that movement. Orbital are axial motions developed in a diminishing series, and have therefore a common origin with the latter. Heat is the product of the concrete spheres, and was consequently undeveloped in the fluid universe. Every orb is, by the compression of its materials, a perpetual friction-fire-mill. The circulation or interchange of internal and external matter in the spheres, a cardinal and universal principle—the cause that arrests condensation and secures permanency to planetary and solar volumes. The central expanding or upheaving power in planets essential to vegetation, to life, and the arts. Specific heats are natural temperatures due to diverse intensities of molecular motion. Properties of matter merge into their opposites, as exemplified in condensation giving rise to expansion. It is moveable atoms that make moveable masses. Circular motion the parent and most perfect of all motions. All forces, except gravitation, originate in heat in the spheres. Expansion, positive force; contraction, negative force. Universal circulation of matter through all forms and conditions. Varieties of forms and qualities interminable as the permutation of atoms. Degrees of tenuity in motive fluids of living and other forces. Motion increased with every subdivision of celestial masses. The planets circulate round the sun and at the same time keep up with him in his progress through space. Moons sweep round planets and are not left behind them. All motions are frictional, and give out heat. The heat of the present universe is the effect of friction arising from the compression of its materials, and represents the force of the universe; or in other words, gravitation is the weight that moves the clockwork of creation, and by its offspring, heat, is ever winding it up." Surely this will suffice!

Eton College Atlas. Part I. By the Rev. C. G. Nicolay. (Williams.)—Here are ten maps, including a chart of the world, with currents, &c., a meteorological map, and Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South ditto, Central ditto, Australia, and the Pacific. The maps are prettily done, and are brought down to the present time.

The Handbook of Errors in Commercial Accounts. By R. Legg. (Longman & Co.)—Many errors in accounts arise from writing down figures in the wrong places, transposing shillings and pence, &c. The ingenious tables before us settle the question whether any given error can arise in this way, and if so, how it must have arisen. Thus, suppose the result is too much by 465*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*; a slight arithmetical process and a reference to the tables show that such an error may arise from 517*l.* 5*s.* having been entered as 51*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, and this points out what it is worth while to look for before trying anything else.

Deane's Manual of the History and Science of Firearms. (Longman & Co.)—The title is well supported. Without giving any opinion on the technical merits of this work, it will suffice here to say that it will interest the unprofessional reader as much as a book of the kind can do, and will give him as accurate a notion as he chooses to get of the history of firearms in general, and of the multifarious schemes and successes of the present day.

Historical Ballads, and other Verses, chiefly Sacred. By A. M. D. G. (Donovan.) These ballads are, in a political and doctrinal sense, thoroughly and honestly sectarian. The old Stuart frenzy sounds in every stanza and line, and A. M. D. G. exerts every muscle of her mind for the canonization of the Charleses and Jameses of English history. The book is a dedication of enthusiasm to the memory of the royal race,—to their glory,—to the penitence of the land, and to what almost appears like a seditious prophecy of their return. However, the Protestant succession will not be shaken by these lyrics in praise of an obliterated dynasty. They resemble war challenges blown through an oaten pipe, or love tunes struck upon a banjo. Their faint monotony sinks to one level the long line of heroisms, martyrdoms, and beatifications, so that the fiercest Anti-Jacobite sympathies need not take fire at the invective against Elizabeth and the glorification of Mary. The following is the imaginary soliloquy of Elizabeth the "murdress" on her dying bed:—

> "Oh! Death—I brav'd thee still, and scorn'd
> Of terrors, thou the king;
> Oh coward Death! to daunt me now,
> What visions thou dost bring!
>
> Hast done thy worst?—ah no, or why
> Should glare that lurid light?—
> I see who burns within those flames,
> I cannot shun the sight.
>
> Oh, opening Hell! a fearful sight
> For dying eyes to see:
> Oh, hungry Hell! I know full well
> Thou openest wide for me."

—Here the oaten pipe explodes and the banjo is rent in twain.

Death Scenes of Scottish Martyrs. By Henry Inglis. (Edinburgh, Constable & Co.)—These purport to describe the last scenes of all, when the men who led the Scottish Reformation were hanged, burned at the stake, disembowelled, blown up with gunpowder, killed in battle, drowned, or, as tradition says, pistolled by Claverhouse. Though intrepid, and in their earnestness almost barbaric, they do credit rather to the enthusiasm than to the poetical faculty of Mr. Inglis, who is strongly national and sectarian, and jubilates like a gong-beater on the Ganges when the wood crackles round the limbs of the steadfast. His volume is amplified with notes and references, testifying to the scenes as delineated, and certainly, allowing for the zeal of kindred annalists, many of the Scottish martyrs deserved to live again in the songs of their country, sung to the music of a loftier harp than that of Mr. Inglis. However, he is not wanting in energy or in expression, and these narrative elegiacs flow rapidly along, with a dash and boldness in which modern Covenanters may rejoice. Even less animated readers will find them interesting.

The Messrs. Black have issued Vol. XVI. of their reprint of *The Encyclopædia Britannica*, containing articles from Navigation to Ornithology.—The Messrs. Longman have added *Katherine Ashton* and *Ivors* to their uniform edition of the novels by the Author of 'Amy Herbert,'—and the Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Miss Martineau's *Deerbrook* to their half-a-crown series of popular novelists.—From the same firm we have a reprint of Mr. Owen's *Lost Love*.—Mr. Bohn has enriched his "Illustrated Library" with Mr. Leigh Hunt's *Book for a Corner*, and the Second Volume of Mr. Carruthers's edition of *Pope's Poetical Works*,—and his "Historical Library" with Vols. II. and III. of *Pepys's Diary and Correspondence*.—Mr. Bentley sends us reproductions of Mr. Sala's pleasant sketches of Russian scenery and society from 'Household Words' under the title of *A Journey Due North*,—and *The Cardinal*, a story by Mr. A. Boyd.—From Messrs. Hodges & Smith we have a new edition of *The Earls of Kildare*,—from Messrs. Ward & Lock a "people's edition" of *The Men, Manners, and Religion of the Commonwealth*, by P. S. Elton,—from Messrs. Simpkin & Marshall *Nightshade*, by W. Johnston, with a Preface by Mr. Gilfillan that would have destroyed the reader's interest in a far abler book,—and *Mark Wilton*, by the Rev. C. B. Tayler,—from Messrs. J. H. & J. Parker *A Handbook for Visitors to Oxford*,—from Messrs. Saunders & Otley Mrs. Jameson's *Characteristics of Women*, in two volumes,—from Mr. Stanford a *Paris Guide*, with three Maps,—from Messrs. Leath & Ross Dr. Russell's *Contributions to Medical Literature*.—The following works appear in second editions:—Messrs. Slight & Burn's *Book of Farm Implements and Machines*, re-edited by Mr. H. Stephens (Blackwood & Sons),—Mr. Eastwick's *Concise Grammar of the Hindústáni Language*, edited by Mr. Small (Quaritch),—Hollingsworth's *Poetical Works* (Skeet),—Mrs. Hamilton Gray's *History of Rome* (Hatchard),—Sir Henry Holland's *Mental Physiology* (Longman & Co.),—Mr. Hans Busk's *Rifleman's Manual* (Noble),—Mr. Paterson's *Origin of the Scots and the Scottish Language* (Kent & Co.),—Mr. W. E. Lendrick's *Ministry and Parliament* (Boone),—Mr. Feilde's *How to Reduce Poor-Rates* (Skeet),—M. Taine's *Tour in the Pyrenees (Voyage aux Pyrénées)*, published by Hachette of Paris,—and an anonymous *Handbook of Dorking* (Willis & Sotheran).—Of M. Ragonot's *Symbolic French and English Vocabulary* (Simpkin & Co.) we have before us a seventh edition,—and of Black's *Guide through Edinburgh* a tenth edition.

In this connexion we may announce that Mr. Charles Knight's *Popular History of England* (Bradbury & Evans) has arrived at Part XXXII., completing the Fourth Volume, and bringing down the narrative to the Revolution of 1688. We shall take an early opportunity of giving an extended notice of this work.—We have also on our table among our most special and tantalizing favourites, Parts I. to VII. of Mr. Shirley Brooks's story, *The Gordian Knot* (Bentley),—Parts I. to X. of Mr. Thackeray's *Virginians* (Bradbury & Evans),—and Parts I. to XIV. of Mr. Lever's *Davenport Dunn*.—We have also on our table, among serials of a graver kind, Parts I. to III. of Mr. Gosse's *History of British Sea-Anemones* (Van Voorst),—Parts I. to III. of Mr. Bree's *History of the Birds of Europe* (Groombridge),—Parts LXXI. and LXXII. of Mr. E. J. Lowe's *Natural History of Ferns*,—and Parts I. to XVII. of the same writer's *Natural History of British Grasses* (also Groombridge),—Parts I. to V. of Mr. O'Byrne's *Naval Biography*,—Parts I. to III. of R. K. Philp's *History of Progress in Great Britain* (Houlston & Wright),—Parts I. to IV. of the Rev. Robert Tyas's *Wild Flowers of England* (same publishers),—Parts I. to V. of Mr. Charles Johnson's *Grasses of Great Britain* (Sowerby),—Part I. of *The British Wild Flowers*, illustrated by E. Sowerby, and described by C. P. Johnson (Sowerby),—Part I. of *A Commentary on the Book of Psalms*, by W. De Burgh, D.D. (Hodges & Smith),—Parts I. to III. of *Beeton's Historian*, apparently a magazine started for the purpose of reprinting standard historical works at a cheap rate,—Parts XLIX. and L. of Dr. Todd's *Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology* (Longman & Co.),—Parts I. to XII. of *The Comprehensive History of England* (Blackie & Co.),—Parts I. to VI. of *The Comprehensive History of India* (same publishers),—Part I. of Mr. N. Humphreys's *Genera of British Moths* (Jerrard).—We may also announce the appearance of an *Intelligible Railway Guide* (Kent & Co.), a work which undertakes to make our complicated railway lines so easy that the meanest capacity cannot get off the right line.—Here are also Vol. XV. of *The Monthly Packet*,—Vol. XXI. of Didot's *Nouvelle Biographie Universelle*, containing articles Goertz to Grevile,—and Vol. XVI. of M. Thiers's *Consulate and Empire* (Willis & Sotheran).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Aikin's Holiday Stories for Young Readers, 18mo. 1s. 4d. cl.
Angel over the Right Shoulder (The), fc. 8vo. 1s. swd.
Austin's Five Years of It, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cl.
Bacon's Essays, new edit. 32mo. 1s. 6d. cl. gt.
Biblio. Classics, 'Virgil, Commentary by Conington, Vol. 1,' 12s.
Bird's Eve of the Crucifixion, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Blanc's French-English and English-French Dict. new ed. 3s. 6d.
Bradshaw's Illustrated Guide through Paris, new edit. 1s. 6d. swd.
Butler's Two Millions, fc. 8vo. 1s. swd.
Camplin on Diabetes, and its Successful Treatment, fc. 8vo. 3s. cl.
Coghlan's New Railway Guide, for Continent, special edit. 2s. 6d.
Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, new edit. 32mo. 1s. 6d. cl. gt.
Crampton's and Turner's First English Reading-Book, 18mo. 8d.
Dixon's Treatise on the Law of the Farm, 12mo. 14s. cl.
Edwards's Eton Latin Grammar, 20th edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Edwards's Adventures during the Indian Rebellion, 2nd edit. 6s.
Framjeigh, a Novel, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. cl.
Fullom's Marvels of Science, 11th edit. fc. 8vo. 2s. bds.
Gatty's Parables from Nature, Second Series, new edit. 16mo. 2s.
Geldart's Truth is Everything, 3rd edit. 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Goldsmith's Essays, new edit. 32mo. 1s. 6d. cl. gt.
Hall's A Week at Killarney, new edit. 4to. 8s. cl.
Handy Guide to Safe Investments, fc. 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Havet's Le Livre du Maître, 12mo. 5s. 6d. cl.
King's Questions on Church History, 2nd edit. 18mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Laurence's Diagnosis of Surgical Cancer, 2nd edit. 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Law's Christ is All, Numbers and Deuteronomy, 12mo. 3s. cl.
Lola Montez, Autobiography and Lectures of, fc. 8vo. 1s. bds.
Manual of Heraldry, 5th edit. 12mo. 3s. bds.
Marshall's Collection of Anthems, 3rd edit. 12mo. 3s. cl.
Midnight Scenes and Social Photographs, cr. 8vo. 1s. 6d. bds.
Nicholson's Lights and Shades of Ireland, 12mo. 2s. bds.
Parley's Forget-me-Not for the Young, edited by Goodrich, 3s. 6d.
Pemberton's Science of Mind-Formation, fc. 8vo. 1s. swd.
Penny Cyclopædia, Second Supplement to, imperial 8vo. 18s. cl.
Phillipson's Ethel Beranger, a Novel, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. cl.
Polson's Law and Lawyers, fc. 8vo. 1s. swd.
Railway Library, 'Rafter's Rifleman,' 1s. 6d. bds.
Ramsay's Geological Structure of Merioneth and Caernarvon, 1s.
Rowlandson's Sermons and Fragmentary Notes, fc. 8vo. 4s. cl.
Run and Read Library, 'M'Crindell's English Governess,' 1s. 6d.
Russell's Alfred Barton, the Absent Man, fc. 8vo. 2s. bds.
Scott's Lady of the Lake, new edit. 18mo. 1s. swd.
Sinclair's Anecdotes of the Cæsars, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Slick's Life in a Steamer; or, Letter-Bag of Great Western, 1s. 6d.
Smith's Companion to the Regattas, 32mo. 1s. swd.
Smith's Brambletye House, or Cavaliers & Roundheads, new ed. 2s.
Thompson's Universal Decorator, illust. by Gibbs, Vol. I. 7s. 6d.
Tim Bobbin's Human Passions Delineated, folio, 10s. 6d. cl.
Tough Yarns, to Please all Hands, by the Old Sailor, fc. 8vo. 2s.
Trevilian's Dissertation on the History of the "Beast," 8vo. 12s. cl.
Whately's Charge, June, '58, On the Book of Common Prayer, 1s.
Woolryeh's Game Laws, 12mo. 7s. 6d. cl.

American Importations.

Sedgwick's (T.) Treatise on the Measure of Damages, 8vo. 31s. 6d.
Tyng's (S. H.) The Child of Prayer, 32mo. 2s. 6d. cl.

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Since receiving their new Charter, the Senate of the London University have been engaged in revising the standing Regulations for Degrees in Arts. The result of their labours, which is now before us, well merits a word or two of explanation and comment. The changes proposed, though not very numerous, are significant, and for the most part emphatically in the right direction. They show that the Senate are laudably anxious that the University should efficiently fulfil the purpose for which it was established, and become the great instrument of higher middle-class education throughout the country. The standard of graduation in the University has always been high, but there was a marked disproportion in the requirements between subjects of equal importance. The standard, therefore, needed to be adjusted rather than raised,—and this is accomplished by the new Regulations. The changes refer to the time and the subjects of the Arts examination. The Senate propose to multiply the first and divide the second. Instead of being held only once a year, there are henceforth to be two matriculation examinations annually, one in January, the other in July. This, we presume, is rendered necessary by the rapidly increasing number of students that come up to the first examination. This year, we believe, the number was upwards of 300, nearly 100 beyond the average of the past few years. And now that the University is thrown open, it may be fairly expected that the yearly increase of matriculated students will be greater than before. It becomes a kind of necessity, therefore, that the entrance examination should be held every six months instead of annually. Few alterations are made in the subjects of the first examination; the requirement in Mathematics is a little raised, and in the English Language slightly extended, so as to include, not only the grammatical structure, but composition, writing from dictation, and reading aloud. The last requirement seems rather to supersede the clause of the Regulations permitting the examiners to supplement the written by a *viva voce* examination. If reading aloud is compulsory, it is difficult to see how the *viva voce* part can be altogether optional.

By far the most important changes, however, are made in the examination for the B.A. degree. In the first place, instead of being a single examination, it is divided, like the M.B., into two; one to be taken in the first year after matriculation, and the other in the second. This will be, so far, a relief to the students, as from the number of the subjects, and the amount required in each, the existing examination is a heavy one. And it becomes the more necessary, as in the new regulations the old standard of requirements is rather raised than lowered. In the first of the two examinations, for example, a new subject is introduced, that of the English Language and English Literature; while in the second, an old subject, Logic and Moral Philosophy, where the existing requirements are contemptible, is expanded, so as to include the Moral Sciences generally. In both departments, too, honours are now to be awarded. This change we regard as a great improvement, one, too, quite in harmony with the character of the University, being, indeed, but the fuller development of some of its most important and essential features. The speciality of the London University as a centre of higher education must indeed be looked for in these directions. It is distinguished from the English Universities by the importance given in its examinations to two subjects—Philosophy and Vernacular Philology, the Moral Sciences and the English Language,—while in relation to the last, till quite recently, it stood alone amongst British Universities. It is the only University in the three kingdoms that has placed a scientific knowledge of the English Language among the requirements for the lower Degree in Arts, or has made Philosophy one of the three branches in either of which the highest degree may be taken. It has thus given a powerful impulse to the academic cultivation of both subjects in this country. Take the former for example. University College, the mother institution, has Chairs devoted to the English Language and Literature and to Comparative Grammar, and the occupants of these chairs have furnished some of the most valuable contributions towards a scientific exposition of English grammar that we possess. It will be enough to mention the names of Dr. Latham and Prof. Key. In most of the new colleges, as well as in many of the old, connected with the University, provision has been made for regular instruction in the scientific and historical analysis of the language. Several of our most useful elementary grammars have been written by men connected with the University. An impulse equally powerful has been given to the cultivation of the second subject referred to, that of Philosophy or the Moral Sciences. The position which these sciences hold in the examinations for Degrees in Arts, necessitates the teaching of Philosophy in almost every College connected with the University. At least, this was evidently the design of the Senate in their first Regulations for Art Degrees. But this design was to a considerable extent frustrated by the unhappy selection of books instead of subjects for the lower, the B.A., degree. If a book, a common manual, in Logic or Moral Philosophy, is selected, the necessity for a regular course of philosophic study is, to a great extent, done away with. Most students will naturally rest satisfied with cramming the manual instead of studying the subject. This, it seems, is what has actually happened under the existing Regulations. Having hastily read a few chapters of Paley and Whately, the student passed his examination successfully in all but total ignorance of ethical and logical science. The new Regulations will effectually do away with this abuse. They place the Moral Sciences in the earlier degree more in harmony with the rank they hold in the later, as co-ordinate in importance with Classics on the one hand, and Mathematics on the other. By giving a list of subjects instead of books, they restore Philosophy to its true position as a necessary branch of academic teaching. The Senate expressly state in a note, that "the extent of acquirement expected in Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy, is such as may fairly be attained by a course of instruction in a class during the year preceding examination." It will no longer be possible, therefore, under the new regulations, to cram the manuals and neglect the subject. This we cannot but regard as the most important and beneficial change in the proposed Regulations for Art degrees. This elevation of Philosophy in the pass examination is, moreover, reflected in the examination for honours, a university scholarship being now awarded to the most distinguished student in the Moral Sciences. The multiplication of honours is indeed one of the most important features in the new Regulations, and must necessarily give an additional impulse to the cultivation of the subjects in which they are awarded. Altogether, the changes proposed appear to us well fitted to secure and extend the growing prosperity of the University, and we hope that nothing will occur to prevent their being adopted as the future programme of the University.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Bifurcation of the Mareb.

Belvedere, Mauritius, June 24.

In fulfilment of the promise made in my communication of the 7th instant [see *Athenæum*, No. 1604], I now proceed to show that the River Mareb of Northern Abessinia is the branch of the Astaboras described by Artemidorus (Strabo, B. xvi. c. iv. §. 7) as bifurcating, and giving off one arm to the Astaboras and Nile, and the other to the Red Sea. Most of the authorities on which this conclusion is based having been cited by me several years ago in a paper 'On the Nile and its Tributaries,' printed in the 17th volume of the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London*, I shall save much space in your columns by referring once for all to that paper, instead of giving a detailed reference to each authority in particular.

In my said paper it is stated that "as early as the beginning of the seventeenth century the Portuguese missionaries in Abessinia laid down the Mareb in a general way, as rising in the neighbourhood of Dobarwa, in Hamasien, the most northerly province of the kingdom of Tigre; and in their maps they plainly showed the remarkable peculiarity which it possesses in common with many of the other views of the Abessinian tableland, of returning on itself so as to perform a sort of spiral course." I should have added, that they further described the Mareb as losing itself in the sands, then re-appearing, and again finally being dissipated in the low country bordering on the Atbara, without reaching that river, as is shown in Tellez's map of Abessinia, reproduced by Ludolf in his 'Historia Æthiopica.'

The traveller Bruce, while retaining the traditional account of the Mareb's losing itself in the sands, makes it however, after its re-appearance, to flow into the Atbara or Astaboras. At the same time he altogether does away with the upper course of the river with its peculiar curve, and makes its source to lie to the south-east, far away from Dobarwa. The marked difference in this respect between his map and Ludolf's cannot but strike the most cursory observer. Bruce, however, obtained information respecting the Lidda, which has its source near Dobarwa, and after running nearly parallel with the Mareb, joins that river at about the middle of its course.

Salt, in his map of Abessinia, merely followed Bruce in his delineation of the Mareb and Lidda; but he learned that, by the natives of Taka, the former river is called "Ansubba."

Burckhardt supposed the Mogren a tributary of the Atbara, having its source apparently in the Bisharye mountains, near Suakin, to be the lower course of the Mareb. In this, however, he was mistaken. The Mogren was crossed by him on his road southwards into Taka, whence he proceeded northwards to Suakin, and on the whole of his way he did not cross any river, or anything resembling a running stream; so that his evidence is conclusive as to the Mareb's having no perennial communication with either the Atbara or the Red Sea. But he describes Taka itself, which, he says, is called by its inhabitants El Gash, as an entirely flat country, or rather low ground, extending from an encampment named Filik, in a south-east direction for about three long days' journey, and one in breadth, and he states that "about the latter end of June, or sometimes not till July, large torrents coming from the south and south-east pour over the country, and in the space of a few weeks (or according to some in eight days) cover the whole surface with a sheet of water varying in depth from two to three feet; these torrents are said to lose themselves in the eastern plain after inundating the country; but the waters remain upwards of a month in Taka."

Rüppell, who did not visit Taka, or even cross the Mareb in any part of its course, nevertheless denied altogether the existence of the Mareb as a river, saying that the Maleb (as he writes the name) is nothing but a low, desert, marshy region. This is the more remarkable, as in the map accompanying the published volume of Burckhardt's 'Travels in Nubia,' drawn with great care by Col. Leake, the curved course of the Mareb had been distinctly laid down in accordance with the reports of travellers anterior to Bruce.

M. Lefebvre speaks of the Mareb as a river, only he says that it does not reach the Atbara, but loses itself in an extensive marshy and woody district named Barakwa on the desert. Mr. D'Abbadie states that the lower part of the Mareb is called Gash; and he further speaks of a second river Mareb, also called Ansaba, as rising like the other near Dobarwa, but running northwards and discharging itself into the Red Sea near Suakin. Mr. Werne describes the Khor el Gash as a stream four thousand feet wide during the rains, though dry at other seasons of the year; and he makes the main stream to be joined on its north side by the Khor el Baraka, which, like the Khor el Gash, comes from the mountains of Abessinia.

A recent traveller in Taka, Mr. Hamilton, says in his 'Sinai, the Hedjaz, and Soudan,' p. 254, that "the Gash is believed to have its rise in Hamzain, a province of Abessinia, near a town

whose name is written Dobreg (دبرق), but pronounced by the natives Doborwe; its course is a very winding one, running first south, then twining west, and at last north; in our maps it is called the Mareb." And he adds, that in the month of April the Khor el Gash is dry, but during the rainy season "it rolls a large body of water in its wide bed to swell the Atbara."

The last authority to be cited is a map of East Sennaar, Taka and West Abessinia, inserted in Mr. Theodore Heuglin's 'Reisen in Nord-ost Afrika,' containing "the route of MM. A. de Malzac and A. Vayssière from Suakin to Raschid and along the Atbara in 1852," from which it appears that those travellers proceeded from Suakin southwards to Tokar, and thence south-westwards up a khor or wady to Fillik in Taka, where the Bahr or Khor el Gash loses itself in a marshy district, as described by Burckhardt. And in a note it is stated that the river does not join the Atbara, but that when its waters are at their highest a portion of them finds its way to Tokar down the khor along which those travellers ascended to Taka, and thence into the Red Sea.

Making allowance for some slight discrepancies, which might easily be explained and so reconciled, the result of all this evidence is that the Khor el Gash originates in two principal streams, both rising in the neighbourhood of Dobarwa in Hamasien, namely, the Mareb or Ansaba and the Lidda or Baraka, which latter appears also to bear the name of Ansaba: and that the united stream, which in the dry season ceases almost if not entirely to flow, spreads its waters during the rains over the flat country of Taka, of which the sink is at Fillik at the north-western extremity of the same; and that thence the waters when at their highest find two outlets: the one being north-west towards the river Atbara or Astaboras in the general direction of the Mareb or Khor el Gash, which may consequently be regarded as a branch of the former river, and the other outlet turning off north-eastwards to Tokar and the Red Sea, near Suakin. Whether any of the waters actually reach the river or the sea is not quite certain. That they did so formerly appears clear from the assertion of Artemidorus, and it is most probable that when at the highest they do so at the present day. But the almost total annihilation of the forests in the upper country has naturally caused a serious diminution of water, added to which considerable geographical changes have taken and are still taking place along the shores of the Red Sea, the most important being a gradual uprising of the coast on the African side, by which the courses of many streams have been materially affected.

CHARLES BEKE.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE British Museum has, within these few days, acquired by gift from Lord John Thynne, Canon of Westminster, about forty volumes of the Official Correspondence of Lord Carteret, afterwards Earl Granville, whilst Ambassador to Sweden in 1719 and 1720, and during the two periods of his holding the Seals as Principal Secretary of State,—that is, from 1721 to 1723 and from 1742 to 1744. The letters chiefly concern the foreign relations of this country at these dates.

The only way in which even temporary accommodation can be found in the British Museum for the magnificent collections now gathered under its roof is by a vast enlargement towards the north. If the design of extending the building into Montagu Place be carried out, years must pass before the additional works can be completed, by which time the several collections, if we grow as fast as our riches and intelligence entitle us to grow, will require, instead of double, three times as much space as they occupy at present. What then? After a further lapse of a few years we shall be as much inconvenienced and crowded as we are now. Why not anticipate the evil? Natural History will never occupy its proper position in the public mind while its collections remain attached to the Museum, mere shows and playthings,—used, as the millions think, to fill up corners, like Aunt's clock that will not go or Maria's stuffed cat. Nor is this wholly a delusion. In any question of preference between the Departments of Natural History and those of Literature, Art, and Antiquities, the Natural History will always have to give way; and should any particular part of any future addition to the Museum be assigned to it on the old plan, circumstances may be such at the time when the building shall be completed as to deprive the Natural History of a part of the space originally intended for it. Much better then remove it to a home of its own. The homes for it, urban and suburban, are indeed almost prepared for its reception. Burlington House cost the Government 142,000*l*. It is occupied by three Scientific Societies, who claim, and exercise, the right of excluding all other Societies from its empty rooms. This is surely absurd, while the collections in the Museum are crowded, stowed away in holes and corners, and being spoilt for want of room. Then there is Kew, maintained at a large outlay for the benefit of Natural History. What ought our Professors in reason to desire beyond these?

Dr. Diamond—whose services to heliographic science are well known—has been appointed Secretary to the Photographic Society. Dr. Diamond has for a long time past been one of the Vice-Presidents of this institution. It was impossible for the Society to have made a wiser choice.

Mr. Davidson, Head-Master of the Chester Government School of Art, has founded a similar institution at the rising town of Crewe.

Cherbourg, Canton, New Caledonia—maps and plans of which lie on our table—are the names of the hour, as Delhi, Cawnpore and Lucknow were last year, and as Balaclava, Scutari and Sebastopol were a year or two before. Contemporary events are now illustrated as they proceed. Mr. Wyld supplies the public in one sheet with an illuminated edition of the attack and capture of Canton, and in another sheet suggests the very formidable difficulties which bar the way of a similar feat at Cherbourg. The same enterprising gentleman shows, in a third broad sheet, the rivers paved with gold in North America—in which the spots where the precious metal may be found are kindly dotted in with yellow ochre, so as to save time and prevent disappointment. From Messrs. Beck & Smith we have a Meteorological Chart for 1856, crammed with information on the vagaries of the wind for twelve months, such as would have delighted Bacon and unquestionably improved the 'Historia Ventorum.'

A practical test of the value of the Society of Arts Examinations has just been afforded by the proceedings of the Civil Service Commissioners. Twelve candidates, selected from various quarters, had been nominated by Lord Derby to compete for four appointments in the Customs. Two of the twelve nominees had been recommended to him by the Council of the Society of Arts, as young men who had obtained high certificates at the late Examination. One of them, Thomas Ross Howard, had obtained prizes and first-class certificates in Arithmetic and Book-keeping, and certificates of proficiency in Algebra and Mensuration. The other, George Edward Skinner, had obtained a first prize and a first-class certificate in Book-keeping, and certificates in Arithmetic, English History and French. The Commissioners have indorsed the judgment of the Society's Examiners. The first place has been awarded to Mr. Howard and the third place to Mr. Skinner; so that both candidates will obtain appointments. In communicating the result to the Treasury, the Commissioner stated that "Mr. Howard displayed marked proficiency in all the subjects of examination." We believe Lord Derby has placed two other recommendations at the disposal of the Society of Arts, and that another competition may be expected before many weeks. Such an exercise of patronage is creditable to the Prime Minister; and furnishes an example, which, it is to be hoped, the other members of his administration will not be slow to follow. The value of the Society of Arts certificates has also been confirmed by the results of the Oxford Middle-Class Examination. The very first name on the Oxford list, the names being placed in the order of merit, is that of a certificated candidate and prize-man of the Society of Arts. But perhaps the most important testimony in favour of the Society's educational scheme is that which the Report of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes furnishes. This Report, which was issued a few days ago, states that the number of students attending classes had increased 10 per cent. for the past year, and it attributes this remarkable increase principally to the influence of the Society of Arts Examinations. This is one of the results to which Mr. Harry Chester looked forward when he first brought the scheme before the Society,—and it is one, the importance of which it would be difficult to over-rate in the present state of the Educational question.

A Committee of the House of Commons recommends a return to the old plan of taxing literary and scientific institutions for local purposes. This recommendation looks at first glance like a proposal to travel backward—to tear up the iron rails and start the old mail; yet we cannot see how it could in justice have been avoided. The Thames Bill has brought a new principle into operation. If the purification of the metropolitan river—the preservation of the health and life of three millions of people, including those of the Sovereign, the Princes of the Royal House, the judges, peers and wealthy commoners of the whole kingdom—be a local object—to be achieved by local taxation—what is a public object? Certainly not the preservation of a mechanics' institute or a collection of shells and stuffed birds. If the property of London is to be taxed for the benefit—not merely of its own inhabitants, but for the benefit of those who crowd to it from every quarter of the globe—the area of exempted public property must in common honesty be narrowed. Let us pay our share and no more. If private property is to be rated for this "local" purpose, government property—which covers so large a part of London—should also be rated. Hence a number of exemptions ought to cease, and among them the immunity of mechanics' institutions and museums. One principle should govern all cases of the same kind,—and what is right in London is also right in the country.

Some unlucky star seems to hang over our public buildings, whether official or private, both as to their being complete or convenient for the purpose for which they are destined, and as to the demand made on those who are to pay for them. The want of ante-chamber accommodation without, and of orchestral amplitude within, *St. James's Hall* can be no more questioned than the fanciful richness of the decorations. Less blue and red, fewer stars of gas, and space better distributed, would have been the wise calculation for a music-room. But something less satisfactory still has to be told—unless rumour is a greater liar than usual—which is, that the cost of erecting the Hall has exceeded the estimates by a sum as large as 30,000*l*.!

The late Mr. Owens left money for the foundation of a college in Manchester to give the highest kind of liberal education. This college, though provided with able teachers, does not attract a large number of pupils. A Manchester newspaper thereupon pronounces it a failure,—and on this point arises a controversy between the editor and Prof. Scott. The editor disparages university education and calls out for something else: it seems to us that he is doing much to justify both Mr. Owens and Prof. Scott. Why did Mr. Owens *endow* a college in Manchester, a city so well able to buy all it is willing to pay for? Because he knew that Manchester, as to liberal education, *non flocci pendit*, does not care a cotton-fluff about it. What did Mr. Owens expect when he left his money to found this College? He expected it would work on for a time, under small encouragement, until it had created opinion in favour of education, in the only way in which an opinion can be created. In the mean time, it is equally fit that Manchester journals should represent Manchester as it is, and that Owens College should quietly look forward to Manchester as it will be. The editor suspects that nine-tenths of the people have quite forgotten the existence of such a college. Unless he can go further, he gives good encouragement. With ten per cent. of the Manchester world able to bear in mind that such a college does exist, and thirty or forty students to work upon, reasonable expectation

is decidedly surpassed; and those who wish well to Manchester need not be cast down.

A Manx Society has been formed—embracing all "the qualities of the Isle"—for publication of what are called the National Documents of the Isle of Man. Mr. C. Hope, Lieutenant-Governor, is President, and the Council comprises about half of the remaining hundred inhabitants. We are told, in a prospectus that may be ranked among curiosities of literature, that the beautiful little islet is "an unexhausted field to the antiquary and the statesman,—the man of the past and of the future—of conservatism and of progress. Inhabited by an aboriginal tribe of the great Celtic family, with language, institutions, and laws peculiar to itself,—never united to Scotland, Ireland, or England,—to this day a separate realm, independent of the Imperial Parliament, and under its native and aboriginal Legislature,—with a singular relation between its Church and State,—having, as Lord Coke says, 'such laws the like whereof are not to be found in any other place,' so that 'if the ancient discipline of the Church were lost,' said Chancellor King, 'it might be found in all its purity in the Isle of Man,' surely this island has peculiar claims to have the light of catholic publicity at length cast upon all its documents and peculiarities. It was not in jest merely that Burke, speaking to Dr. Johnson and Boswell about a visit to this isle, used the famous line of Pope,—'The proper study of mankind is Man.'" The Manx Society proposes to publish or republish everything they can find illustrative of the history of their pretty and salubrious home—an excellent undertaking, to which we wish every success.

At the Annual Meeting of the Royal Botanic Society, Mr. J. Heywood in the chair, the Reports of the Council and of the Curator stated that the prospects of the Society were every day improving, especially in the accession of Members or Fellows, who now numbered 2,192, of whom 109 joined the Society in the course of the past year. Ten years since they were not more numerous than 1,343. The admission fees, subscription, &c., amounted to 3,624*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, and the Exhibition produced 4,842*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* The permanent debt had been reduced 450*l.* in the course of the year, and was now 10,500*l.*; of which, however, only 8,000*l.* bore interest at an annual charge of 400*l.* upon the Society's finances. In 1849, the whole debt had been 18,800*l.*, the interest-bearing portion of it 16,650*l.*, and the annual charge 782*l.* 10*s.* The appearance of the gardens had greatly improved since the passing of the Smoke Consumption Act, and the soil had by continual culture become changed for the better. The gardens continued to be attended by artists and medical students for the purpose of study. During the past year 103 gentlemen were admitted to that privilege, of whom 79 belonged to various hospitals, and the pharmaceutical class was well attended. The library and museum had both been enlarged. Several new plants, for the most part medicinal, had been added to the collection; and also the Pogostimon, which seems to grow feathers, so that by agitating the plant, the Indians are able to provide themselves with bedding—literally a shakedown.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Collection of Pictures by Ancient Masters and deceased British Artists, is OPEN DAILY from Ten to Six, and WILL CLOSE on SATURDAY, the 28th of August.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

'THE LIGHT of the WORLD,' by W. Holman Hunt—'The Proscribed Royalist,' by J. E. Millais, A.R.A.—Illustrations of Hood's Poems, by the Junior Etching Club—and J. F. Cropsey's American Scenery, are now ON VIEW at the FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1*s.*

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Patron—H.R.H. the PRINCE CONSORT.—NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS.—View of CHERBOURG, its DOCKS, FORTIFICATIONS, &c., commencing a picturesque TRIP THROUGH FRANCE.—CHEMISTRY, its mysteries experimentally unravelled.—DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—Food, its Adulterations.—LECTURE on ENGLISH BALLAD MUSIC, by T. Pred, Esq., assisted by Miss Freeman.—DEMONSTRATIONS of INVENTIONS.—Principles of DIVING and DIVING BELLS elucidated.—HYDRO-OXYGEN MICROSCOPE, with its aquatic monsters.—LECTURE on the ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.—Admission, 2*s.*; Schools and Children under ten years of age, Half-price.

Dr. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 3, Tichbourne Street, opposite the Haymarket, Open Daily (for Gentlemen only).—Lectures by Dr. Kahn at Three, and by Dr. Sexton at Four and Eight o'clock, on important and interesting topics in connexion with Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology (vide Programmes). Admission 1*s.*—Dr. Kahn's Nine Lectures on the Philosophy of Marriage, &c., sent post free direct from the Author on the receipt of twelve stamps.

SCIENCE

Tables d'Intégrales Définies. Par D. Bierens de Haan. [*Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen.* Vierde Deel.] (Amsterdam, C. G. Van der Post.)

We very rarely give more than a few words to works on the abstruser parts of mathematics. In the last century the literary journals gave distinct reviews of such books, and never imagined that their readers would make any objection. The truth was, that higher works on mathematics were not quite so difficult as now, and a larger proportion of literary persons were able to enjoy and to appreciate criticism upon them. Times have changed in two ways. First, the circle of those who are sufficiently interested is a much smaller proportion of the whole body of readers; secondly, the details of mathematical science are so much more extensive, that the external separation has been accompanied by internal subdivision. Our readers will be amused to know that, if there were a sufficient number of persons to support them, there might very well be three mathematical journals, taking totally different lines, and depending upon separate bodies of readers; and we mean *mathematical* journals only, not including any applications to physics. Two of these journals would turn over the work before us to the third.

Seeing the very peculiar nature of the contents of Mr. De Haan's book, we have taken a fancy to try whether we cannot give the general reader some slight notion of its purpose, and of the want which it supplies. A mathematician, he may very well suppose, is constantly adding up and making all the parts into a whole: there may be many other things to do, but there must often be this one. But he will hardly be prepared to learn that by far the majority of important questions in the highest branches of mathematics depend upon being able to master a very peculiar kind of adding up: namely, the putting together a definite whole out of an infinitely great number of infinitely small parts. Our friend the general reader, as he is called,—we wonder what he *does* know, for his name is never mentioned except in reference to something which he *does not*—has heard of *infinitesimal* doses, as given by homœopathic physicians: but the homœopathic infinitesimal is a monstrously large quantity compared with the mathematical one; the decillionth of a grain is no approximation at all to the infinitely small quantity of a mathematician. All this sounds very odd: and if we had four or five of our numbers to give to it, advertisement space included, we could write a sufficient account of the birth, parentage, education, persecutions, and family history of this same inconceivable, unapproachable, intangible, *ens rationis*. But at present we must content ourselves with taking all this for granted.

If our general reader had a very small bit of a curve presented to his eyes, he never would know whether it came out of a circle, or an ellipse, or a cycloid, or any other kind of curve. But when a specimen-piece, be it only infinitely small, is algebraically presented to a mathematician, it gives him the command over the whole. In order, however, that he may gain this command easily, and express the result comfortably, he must be able, as the phrase is, to *integrate*, that is, to collect into one by addition the infinitely great number of infinitely small specimens, all of which he sees how to make from the one which has been given to him. If he can get the result of this process in what he calls *finite terms*, that is, by writing down a definite number of algebraical symbols, he is a happy mathematician for the time being, and would not change places with the Lord Mayor. It is, however, the nature of things that he can get this direct and easy result but rarely, compared with the number of times he wants it. And this is especially the case with what he calls the *indefinite* integration, as in finding the length of a curve which begins where he pleases and ends where he pleases. But it happens fortunately that in many cases, and in many very useful ones, a *definite* integral, beginning and ending at some prominent or remarkable places, can be found in finite terms where the indefinite integral cannot. For example, the whole length or the whole area of an oval can be often obtained, when a length contained between points chosen at hazard, or the corresponding area, would be wholly out of the question. But these obtainable definite integrals are found by all sorts of scattered processes. Some have been worked hard for, because they were wanted: some have been excogitated because some particular mathematicians were fond of finding such things, and had a happy knack: and many an instance has been picked up by the investigator, as Falstaff said the knight hit upon rebellion, because it lay in his way and he found it. All these isolated results lie scattered in hundreds of volumes; no mathematician knows which have been found and which have not, at least without immense research.

Now, in a word, Mr. De Haan has taken the trouble to search these volumes, to take out the definite integrals found in them, and to publish them in an arranged and systematic form. His volume has, excluding indexes, &c., 550 pages, which seem to give an average of about a dozen results per page, or rather more. We may then say that he has collected considerably more than 6,000 of these scattered *ignes fatui*, which, however, lead the mathematician out of the bog far more often than into it. He has given the references to his sources in every case; and the table of *errata*, which is very large, shows that the last examination has been a very careful one. For we must tell our general reader that, among other things which he does not know, all books of algebra will have misprints: the absence of a table of *errata* does not show that they are not there, but only that they have not been found out.

Six weeks ago we should very confidently have said that out of all the persons who possess the necessary knowledge and skill, it would be hopeless to look for one who should also possess the leisure, the industry, the patience, the habit of order, and the enthusiasm, requisite for such a work as this. Mr. De Haan has laid the scientific world under deep obligation, and we hope that his own Government will not be backward to show its sense of his merit.

Handbook of the British Flora, for the Use of Beginners and Amateurs. By George Bentham. (Reeve.)

There is, perhaps, no one of the natural history sciences that can be so successfully introduced into a course of education as Botany. Plants are always to be got. The study of their structure involves no apparatus, and, besides books, nothing of much cost. The study of their structure is well adapted to call out the observing powers of children, whilst their classification is founded on principles which apply to the arrangement and generalization of all facts. The use of the knowledge of plants, also, is not slight. They supply the materials of many of our most important manufactures, whilst the great questions connected

with the supply of food to man and his domestic animals are dependent on a knowledge of plants and their functions. At the same time, little has yet been done beyond the requirements of our medical schools for the systematic teaching of botany in our schools or universities. Nevertheless, a love of plants for their own sake has produced in this country a rich botanical literature. The countrymen of John Ray and Robert Brown can boast of hundreds who, if they have not been creators of the science of botany as those two can claim to be, have largely contributed to its present position. Amongst these Mr. George Bentham holds no second place. He is also well known to thinkers for his work on Logic. It is, therefore, with pleasure that we receive from his hands a book intended to assist in the work of teaching botany to the young, and those who have no teachers. On the subject of the plants of Great Britain, we have works from the magnificent English Flora of Smith and Sowerby, down to the curt and accurate manual of Babington. But for popular use they may be all objected to, either on the ground of their expense or their technical character. Mr. Bentham's aim has been to produce a cheap, untechnical volume, containing descriptions of all British plants, with an easy method of finding out their names. In this, we think, he has succeeded. The distinguishing feature of his Handbook is the addition of a series of tables or analytical indexes after the manner proposed by Lamarck, and adopted with so much success by De Candolle in his 'Flore Française.' This system has been adopted by Dr. Lindley in this country, as far as the natural orders are concerned, but it has not been carried out to the genera and species in any of our local Floras. The general principle of this system consists in the searching for some striking character which shall at once separate all the plants belonging to the Flora into two groups, then taking each group in succession, dividing it again into two smaller ones in the same way, and so on till the species becomes isolated. Of course the value of such indexes must depend on the skill with which they are drawn up. When technical terms are used, and any important distinguishing character, however difficult to be discovered, is employed, such tables can be easily drawn up. But the object of Mr. Bentham has been throughout his tables to give the easiest and most easily observed characters for distinction, so that the beginner in botany may recognize them. Here, then, is the distinguishing feature of Mr. Bentham's book, he writes and describes for the unlearned—others have written for the learned. Nor has this been a work of ease. He tells us that he has been engaged for five years in preparing this volume for the press. At first he thought a compilation might be sufficient, but he soon found that no satisfactory progress could be made without a careful comparison and verification of the characters upon the plants themselves, and all his characters and descriptions have been drawn up from British specimens. Any one conversant with botany, who takes up Mr. Bentham's book, will immediately feel that he is dealing with an original work, and that not only are his tables new, but also his detailed descriptions of species. The work has also other features which are new, and recommend it. In the first place, it is an English work. The English names of plants are everywhere given, both for genera and species, and stand alone in all his tables, and first in his descriptions of the orders, genera and species. The Latin names are all supplied afterwards, and where no pure English names can be given the Latin ones are substituted. In the next place the geographical distribution of the plants is given. Each plant is not treated as though it grew nowhere else but in Great Britain, but as a denizen of the world, and its foreign habitats are named. This is a very important feature of the book, as it will serve to correct the contracted spirit in which local botany is often followed. It will induce the student to look beyond his own country for the history, true relations, and real significance of the plants by which he is surrounded, and it supplies a very important element in the history of British plants.

The work is preceded by a slight Introduction explaining the structure of the parts of a plant which, if studied attentively, will soon enable the beginner to use the book. We recommend Mr. Bentham's book to families, schools, and individuals desirous of commencing the study of botany. At the same time there are details of the science to be found in other Floras which will render them as necessary as ever to the accomplished botanist. Mr. Bentham's book is not a book for those who are skilled in botanical science, however interested they may be in knowing his views and opinions on many contested points of nomenclature and arrangement.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Nine years after the congress of "the Institute," Salisbury has just received the body of antiquarian *savans*, designated as "the Association," for the investigation of her antiquities and ecclesiastic glories. Pity it is that two bodies framed for avowedly the same purpose, possibly with equal means, and professedly with the same views, should remain so entirely apart, in many respects anticipating and imitating one another, and that they should, at a comparatively small interval of time, repeat a visit to the same city. This year the "Institute" settled at Bath, upon ground where the "Association" had recently been cropping the soil, so that it would now almost seem as if the leading cities of Great Britain had been completely exhausted, where a visit of this kind might still be deemed a novelty. Since the institution in 1844 of the system of peripatetic *Archæologicization*, numerous local Societies have been established, which tend very effectively to diffuse a taste for antiquarian pursuits, and have consistently and naturally placed themselves in active relation with, if not allegiance to, the parent society—too old, it may be assumed, to indulge in change of scene—the Society of Antiquaries at Somerset House.

The City of Salisbury, notwithstanding the previous demands of the Wiltshire Society and of the Institute, also gave full proofs of an untiring zeal in archæology, and displayed the remains which it so abundantly possesses in the most liberal manner. Especial thanks were due to the Dean of the Cathedral, the Bishop of the diocese, the Hon. Sydney Herbert, the Rev. Mr. Fane, Sir Edmund Antrobus, Sir Frederick Bathurst, Lord Arundell, of Wardour, and Mr. Swayne, of Wilton, for the facilities and advantages which their rank and local residence enabled them to afford. Recognized members and staunch supporters of the Association also came forward in great force, and by bringing their knowledge and experience to bear upon the subjects around them, tended greatly to confirm the pursuits which others more constantly resident had but recently entered upon.

The proceedings of the meeting commenced on Monday, August 2nd, in the Council Chamber, under the Presidency of the Marquess of Aylesbury, when the mayor afforded the visitors a general welcome, and Mr. Pettigrew gave a long and interesting summary of the antiquities of Wiltshire. After taking a general view of the leading objects of interest in the city, the Members assembled in the evening to hear a paper 'On the Pedigree of Robert Fitzwalter, first Earl of Salisbury,' by Mr. J. R. Planché, in which he quoted a monastic chronicle, known by the name of the "Boke of Lacock Abbey," as a valuable Wiltshire record. Mr. Black, the recognized palæographer to the Association, as Mr. Davis is designated its architect, made some important remarks 'On the Corporation Records of the City of Salisbury,' and attributed the earliest among them to the 11th of Henry 3, A.D. 1226. In describing this document, which relates to the foundation of the Cathedral and establishment of the present city, Mr. Black startled some of his hearers by the novel assertion that the King was actually present at the foundation ceremony, in direct contradiction to the circumstantial narrative of an eye-witness, William De Wanda, Dean of Sarum, who distinctly mentions that the King was at the time absent in the Marches of Wales. The monarch performed his portion of the rite *by proxy*, and in this sense the words equivalent to "of which church we have laid the first stone," inserted in the charter, may be easily understood. Upon this theory, again, Mr. Davis, in describing the Cathedral, still further enlarged; he described the king as surrounded by his court going through all the foundation ceremonies,—an assemblage of personages, in fact, exclusively in accordance with the narrative given of the Dedication Festival. Mr. Black also described a charter granted to the Bishop by Richard the Second, and empowering him and his successors to fortify their city. Another document was remarkable, as bearing the autograph initials E. R. of Edward the Fourth, in which the citizens are desired to elect a mayor in the usual form. Other records were also described, including the well-known Domesday of Salisbury, in three volumes, on vellum. On Tuesday morning the archæologists accompanied Mr. Swayne to Old Sarum, and examined the traces of fortification and site of the ancient church, the structural precursor of the present noble cathedral. In the afternoon the visitors assembled on the green at the north-eastern corner of the Cathedral, and commenced a careful and minute examination of the edifice, under the guidance of Mr. C. E. Davis. On some points, especially regarding the original intention of the architect, as to the extent of the presbytery, he differed strikingly from the views of Prof. Willis. After an elaborate investigation of all the architectural styles in chronological order, Mr. Planché gave an excellent discourse on the monumental effigies of the Cathedral which Wyat the architect had so officiously *dis*placed into two rows down the sides of the nave. Mr. Planché considers, and with much justice, that the so-called boy-bishop is only the effigy of a bishop on a reduced scale, without the proportions which characterize a boy, and, moreover, not originally intended as a recumbent figure, but a small architectural statue standing under a canopy. In the evening the party were invited to a *conversazione* at the Bishop's Palace, where papers were read by the Rev. Mr. Fane upon 'Discoveries in a Barrow near Warminster,' and by the Rev. W. H. Jones on 'The Merchants of the Staple.' Mr. Black communicated to the Association on the following morning his notes upon the documents in the muniment-room belonging to the Cathedral. He mentioned particularly one MS. which contained an account of the progress of the workmen prior to the opening of the Cathedral. The Members next set out for Wilton, and examined the Romanesque church erected there by the Hon. Sydney Herbert, M.P. Mr. George Godwin illustrated the peculiarities of its architecture by a detailed account of the earliest Christian churches and the uses to which the various parts were appropriated. Wilton House and grounds were also thrown open to members of the Association, where the pictures, armour, statues, and beautiful gardens afforded extensive gratification. On returning to Salisbury, papers were read upon the 'Round Towers of Ireland' and the 'Earthworks of Old Sarum.'

One of the principal features of the meeting, a visit to Wardour Castle, took place on Thursday morning. Here, profiting by the hospitality of Lord Arundell, the members had full opportunity afforded them of gratifying their taste in an examination of the choicest works of painting and sculpture. The fine Pietà by Spagnoletto, resembling the famous picture in San Martino, at Naples, and the —for him—large picture by Gerard Dow, represent-

ing Tobit meeting his son, obtained especial admiration. So likewise the charming marble group of a Holy Family, ascribed by Dr. Waagen to Begarelli.

The active archæologists seem always to have had papers ready in their pockets; for even at the Deanery, during a *conversazione* held in the evening, Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Syer Cuming read papers, and Mr. Black resumed his information respecting the Cathedral documents.

On Friday, the antiquaries devoted themselves heart and soul to the most characteristic, enduring, and venerated of all southern monuments, Stonehenge. "Within that magic circle" the sightseers crowded most eagerly, and listened to a paper, read by Dr. Thurnham standing upon the "altar stone," explanatory of the buildings around them, and "other Celtic monuments." Mr. Black expressed his belief in the existence of some particular connexion between Stonehenge and Avebury, since the latter is due north of the former. Both he and Dr. Thurnham agreed in the opinion that the stone from which the paper had been read was erroneously called the "altar stone," and that a flat stone lying outside the circle had in reality served for that purpose. Sir Edmund Antrobus afterwards received the Members and friends of the Association in his magnificent grounds at Amesbury. This spot was formerly the residence of the Duke of Queensberry, and afforded a welcome retreat to the poet Gay under patronage of the charming Duchess, Prior's Kitty. In the evening, at a *conversazione* given by the Mayor of Salisbury, Mr. Gilbert French favoured the assembly with observations on the origin of the well-known Saxon and Celtic interlaced patterns which so frequently occur in architectural ornamentation as well as among early illuminated manuscripts. A paper also was read by Mr. Horman Fisher; and Mr. Black gave an account of manuscript documents relating to Trinity Hospital. The concluding day was devoted to parting business; and the whole affair seems to have passed off with universal satisfaction. The locality afforded numerous advantages; and the liberal spirit of the residents imparted a feeling of welcome everywhere. There was no temporary museum; and this was to be regretted, as it always has the happy effect of bringing forth various little treasures which are harboured in retired houses, and not thought individually to be of sufficient importance for transmission to London, but which, when viewed collectively and in comparison with similar objects, frequently afford much profitable information as well as entertainment. In this respect the meeting of 1849 will long be remembered,—nor will anything that has recently transpired at Salisbury, either in objects displayed or information collected, tend to efface it. The lecture, 'On the Sculptured Monuments of the Cathedral,' was one peculiarly adapted to the study and attainments of Mr. Planché, and one from which very valuable instruction might be derived. We still look with anxious interest to the yet pending decorations of the Chapter-House, both on wall and glass. With vestiges of the old windows for guidance, it seems hardly possible to go wrong. But meaning, appropriateness, and consistency must never be lost sight of.

SOCIETIES.

Royal Institution.—*May* 7.—The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., President, in the chair.—'On the Late Earthquakes in Southern Italy,' by J. P. Lacaita, Esq., LL.D. Southern Italy is celebrated for its delightful climate, its matchless scenery, its great historical associations; but it has also a less enviable renown; it is the classic ground of volcanoes and earthquakes. Etna and Vesuvius are the two most active volcanoes in Europe, and terrific earthquakes have often desolated vast districts of the country. Though the common origin, to a certain extent, of the agents producing the phenomena of volcanoes and earthquakes is now scarcely questioned, considerable difference of opinion still prevails with regard to the real nature and character of those agents. It is for men of science to determine whether those agents are to be found in the internal heat of the earth which is supposed to arise from a state of fusion; or in the heat produced by chemical combinations and changes; or in the currents of electricity circulating on the earth's crust; or in any other causes whatsoever. On this *vexata quæstio* much light will, no doubt, be thrown before long by the observations made on the spot by Mr. Mallet, the distinguished author of the 'Dynamics of Earthquakes,' who, on the first news of the late earthquake in Southern Italy in December last, was sent thither by the Royal Society, for the pursuit of scientific inquiry. Without entering, however, into the field of science, the object of the speaker was to give the Members of the Royal Institution a short account of six great earthquakes, without counting minor ones, which within the memory of man laid waste extensive tracts of the kingdom of Naples, and caused great loss of life; and especially of the last earthquake, which took place on the night of the 16th of December, 1857. 1. On the 5th of February, 1783, at 1 P.M., the Piana di Monteleone, in the province of Calabria Ultra I., was convulsed by a violent shock of earthquake, which in less than two minutes levelled to the ground 109 towns and villages, and buried 32,000 out of 166,000 inhabitants under the ruins of their houses. A repetition of the shock at midnight ruined the towns of Reggio and Messina, and convulsed the whole Valdemone. At the entrance of the Faro Straits, the sea, retiring from the Calabrian shore and afterwards rushing back with overwhelming violence, swept away more than 1,500 inhabitants of the town of Scylla, who had taken refuge on the beach for safety. After a succession of slight shocks, on the 28th of the following March, another violent shock convulsed the whole country from Reggio to Cape Colonna, an area of 1,200 square miles, and added 2,000 more to the number of victims. Mountains were cleft asunder, high cliffs tumbled down, rivers turned from their bed or dammed in their course, lakes formed, valleys lifted up into hills, deep chasms opened, the physical aspect of the country changed, all distinctions of property altered. For twenty days a thick pestilential fog set over the desolated country; epidemic fevers followed in summer; and at the beginning of 1784 Calabria had already lost more than 80,000 inhabitants. From February to December, 1783, there were no less than 949 shocks, and 151 in 1784; they did not altogether cease till 1786. 2. The mountain of Frosolone, in the province of Molise, the ancient Samnium, on the 26th of July, 1804, at 10¼ P.M., was the centre of a violent shock of earthquake, which lasted 35 seconds, and caused great desolation over an area of 600 square miles. It ruined 61 towns and villages, and crushed to death more than 6,000 people. It was severely felt as far as Naples, where all the buildings were greatly injured by its effects. 3. On the 29th of April, 1835, and on several successive days, the Val di Crati, in the province of Calabria Citra, including the town of Cosenza and its numerous villages, was convulsed by violent shocks of earthquake, which caused the death of more than 1,000 people under the ruins. 4. On the 12th of October, 1836, the districts of Rossano and Castrovillari, in the same province, and the district of Lagonegro, in Basilicata, felt another violent shock of earthquake, which swept away more than 600 inhabitants. 5. The city of Melfi, built on a spur of Mount Vulture, an extinct volcano in the province of Basilicata, on the 14th of August, 1851, was the focus of a violent earthquake, which, besides Melfi itself, ruined Barile, Rapolla, and many other towns, and was felt as far as Naples on the western, and Brindisi on the eastern coast. The first shock, at 2 P.M., lasted 20 seconds; the second shock, at 3 P.M., lasted only 5 seconds. The loss of human life exceeded 1,400; Melfi alone, out of 9,274, lost 1,093 inhabitants. 6. But worse than any of the later earthquakes, and second only to the Calabrian one of 1783, was the earthquake which took place on the 16th of December last, at 10¼ P.M., at a season of the year which, by a comparison of all the known dates of earthquakes, has been ascertained to be more subject to disturbances than any other. The sky was clear, the air still; indeed, unusual stillness had prevailed the whole of that day. A sharp undulatory shock of 20 seconds' duration, immediately preceded and accompanied by an appalling hollow rumbling noise, had scarcely awaked the inhabitants, who, according to the early habits of provincial life had already retired to rest, when after a hardly perceptible pause of about 3 minutes, a second and most violent successive and whirling shock of 25 seconds' duration crushed thousands of them under the ruins of their falling houses. Three other shocks were felt on that awful night, and many others on the following days; but none nearly so violent and so destructive as the two former ones. For nearly two months a slight shock was felt almost periodically just before sunrise. On the 7th of March, about 3 P.M., a violent shock, second only to those of the 16th of December, was felt, which caused considerable injury; and, according to the latest accounts, up to the 28th of April last, the shocks, though comparatively slight and harmless, still continued, and the people were in a state of constant alarm. Such was also the case in every one of the five previous earthquakes that have been noticed; the violence of the hidden agents at work was not at once exhausted by the first great shocks, but continued slightly to shake the ground for months, and sometimes, as in the Calabrian earthquake of 1783, for nearly four years afterwards. The seat of this earthquake was in the central group of mountains in the provinces of Basilicata and Principato Citra, part of the main chain of the Apennines, which are the watershed between the streams flowing into the Tyrrhenian, the Ionian, and the Adriatic Sea, and form the upper basins of the Calore or Tanagro, the Sele, the Ofanto, the Bradano, the Basento, the Sinno, and the Agri rivers. The centre of action, as far as it can be judged from the intensity of its terrific effects, was almost in the heart of the province of Basilicata, in a group of compact limestone mountains of the cretaceous period, the southern branch of the said central group, which running from north to south between the heads of the valleys of the Sinno and the Agri on the east, and the valley of Diano on the west, swells further south into the lofty peaks of Monte Cocuzzo, Monte del Papa, and Monte Pollino, on the frontiers of Calabria. On the declivities or lower peaks of this group, which are covered with beds of tertiary marine marl, sands and conglomerate, and within a district extending over an area of about 216 square miles, stand, or rather stood, the towns and villages of Montemurro, Saponara, Viggiano, Tramutola, Marsico Vetere, Marsico Nuovo, Spinosa, and Sarconi, with an aggregate population of 35,570. Out of this number more than 12,000, or more than one-third, in less than half a minute were crushed to death; 2,000 severely wounded! The ground was cracked and convulsed in the strangest manner; chasms and deep fissures were opened in several places, fertile hills became bare rocks, valleys were raised up, small pools formed, mountains cleft by deep ravines. The towns of Montemurro and Saponara especially were nearly entirely swept away; the former lost 5,600 out of 7,000, and the latter 3,000 out of 4,000 inhabitants. Saponara, which rose in the Middle Ages out of the ancient Grumentum, where Hannibal sustained a slight defeat by the Consul Claudius Nero, was almost entirely levelled with the ground; there remain only a few shattered houses standing. Of Montemurro, originally a Saracenic settlement of the tenth century, literally nothing was left but a heap of rubbish. On the morning of the 17th of December, 5,600 of its inhabitants were dead or dying under the ruins, 685 disabled by wounds; the few remaining unhurt found themselves torn from their dearest ones, houseless, amidst a mass of ruins, without means of subsistence or help, and exposed to all the inclemency of a severe winter on a high peak of the Apennines! A few days later the stench of the dead human beings under the ruins made life unbearable to the few surviving ones! Both at Montemurro and Saponara, most of the houses standing on beds of conglomerate had been overturned, or shuffled in the strangest manner, and the ruins deposited in the ravines beneath; the contents of the lower stories were, in several instances, thrown up into the stories above, or scattered in different directions, as if propelled by a central force. The scenes of misery and

horror that took place in those doomed towns exceed what imagination can fancy. Viggiano came next, a town whose inhabitants from time immemorial have been in the habit of wandering with their harps over different parts of the world, and return home with their savings in summer. It lost 1,700 out of 6,634 inhabitants, and had most of the houses and churches overthrown. At this place an extensive fire added to the horrors of the night. From the centre of a triangle formed by these three towns, on which the fury of the convulsion was more violently wreaked, the distances, in a direct line, are,—to the Gulf of Policastro, 24 miles; to Pæstum, on the Gulf of Salerno, 58 miles; to the mouth of the Agri, on the Gulf of Tarentum, 47 miles; to the extinct volcano of Mount Vulture, 55 miles; to Mount Vesuvius, 94 miles; to Bari, on the Adriatic, 80 miles; and to Mount Etna, 195 miles. Beyond this district, the terrific effects of the earthquake extended, though somewhat diminished in intensity, over an area of more than 3,000 square miles, destroying or injuring, more or less, about 200 towns and villages, with an aggregate population of more than 200,000 inhabitants, of whom no less than 10,000 were killed. Within this area the beautiful and fertile valley of Diano, through which flows the Tanagro, a tributary of the Sele, traversed in its length by the high road leading to Calabria, and enlivened on both sides by numerous towns and villages built on the top or the slope of the hills, was sadly desolated. Polla is said to have lost 2,000 out of 7,060 inhabitants; Padula, 500 out of 9,000; Pertosa, 218 out of 1,100; Sassano, 185 out of 3,600; Montesano, 420 out of 4,800, &c. Leaving the valley of Diano, and proceeding northwards to the head of the valley of the Sele, will be found Brienza, Calvello, St. Angelo le Fratte, Picerno, Tito, Potenza, the capital of Basilicata, &c., with most of their houses and public buildings ruined, and many of their inhabitants killed. At Tito, in particular, more than 300 out of 4,939 inhabitants were crushed to death, and its beautiful Norman cathedral totally thrown to the ground. South of Potenza, in the upper valleys of the Bradano, the Basento and the Agri, and eastward of the centre of action, Laurenzana, Corleto, Guardia, Aliano, Armento, Gallicchio, Missanello, Sant' Arcangelo, Castelsaraceno, and numerous other towns and villages, had most of the houses thrown down, and many inhabitants killed. But the effects of this terrific earthquake extended far beyond the large area that has just been noticed. The two shocks of the 16th were felt, with various degrees of intensity, as far as the town of Reggio, in Calabria, on the south, Brindisi on the Adriatic, on the east, Vasto, also on the Adriatic, on the north, and Terracina on the west. Within these limits many towns had their buildings much injured, and some inhabitants killed. All the towns on the Adriatic, from Polignano to Manfredonia, had their buildings rent. At Canosa, 15 houses were thrown down, 155 more rendered uninhabitable, and 5 persons were killed. At Melfi and Barile, there were three deaths. In the neighbourhood of Bella, a town which stands halfway between Potenza and Melfi, a tract of about 600 acres was split in different directions, and surrounded with a chasm 15 feet deep, and about as wide. At Salerno, many public buildings were injured, and 4 persons killed. Even at Tramonti, near Amalfi, there were two deaths; and at Naples, the inhabitants were so greatly alarmed by the violence of the shocks, as to spend in the open air all the night of the 16th of December. On the whole, by this terrific earthquake, at least 22,000 human beings, on a most moderate calculation, were destroyed in a few seconds. Many no doubt would have been saved had it been possible by active steps to dig them out immediately. This will account for the comparatively very small number of wounded, in all about 4,000. From the above data it will be seen that in the course of 75 years, from 1783 to 1857, the kingdom of Naples lost at least 111,000 inhabitants by the effects of earthquakes, or more than 1,500 per year, out of an average population of 6,000,000! Several touching anecdotes were told in the course of the narrative. In 1783, Eloisa Basili, a beautiful girl of 16, was buried under the ruins with a child in her arms, who died on the fourth day. She was so wedged in that she could not get rid of its lifeless remains. She was dug out alive after eleven days, which she had counted from a ray of light that reached her. She recovered, but remained sad and gloomy, could not bear to see a child, would neither marry nor become a nun. She preferred solitude, turned away with a shudder from houses, and liked to sit musing under a tree, whence no buildings were seen. She pined away, and died at five-and-twenty. More fortunate was the lot of Marianna de' Franceschi, a beautiful young lady of twenty, who, in the earthquake of 1804, was dug out at Guardia Regia, after being buried for ten days and eight hours. She recovered, married, and became the mother of a numerous family. A lady with child was dug out after thirty hours by her devoted husband, who nearly died from over-fatigue. On being asked what her thoughts were during the time, she answered, "I was waiting." In the late earthquake, a gentleman of Montemurro, whilst escaping from the house with his wife and a large family of children, remembered that one of them had been left in bed. He rushed back to take him, but the house tumbling on every side, he remained alone on a wall. All his family were crushed to death. The blow was too great; his mind gave way, and he went raving mad. At Saponara, the judge was buried under the ruins of his house with his young wife and two children. He was dug out alive, but his wife was found dead lying across his knees with her arms outstretched towards her dead children. He was overwhelmed by his loss; ever since he has diligently fulfilled the duties of his office, but has never been heard to allude to the event, or seen to smile. Instances were mentioned showing how tenacious life could be under the most trying circumstances. Besides the cases of Basili and De' Franceschi already recorded, in 1788, a baby was dug out alive on the third day, and lived. At Montemurro, in December last, Maria Antonia Palermo and her two little girls, one of them only thirteen months old, were dug out on the eighth day, and lived. With some animals the length of time they had stood alive was quite remarkable. A donkey was found living yet on the fifteenth day; and in 1783 two mules and a chicken were found still alive on the twenty-second, and two pigs on the thirty-second day. Five photographs of some of the ruined towns, which Mr. Mallet had kindly lent for the evening, were exhibited. Of the ruined cathedral of Tito, and of the churches of Polla, and other ruins, beautiful illustrations were afforded at the end of the discourse, by a series of photographs which Messrs. Negretti & Zambra, of Hatton Garden, had had executed on the spot, and which, by the aid of the electric lamp, were reproduced on a large scale on the wall.

FINE ARTS

A Long Vacation in Continental Picture Galleries. By the Rev. S. W. Jex Blake, M.A. (Parker & Son.)

THE young gentleman who, according to Mr. Albert Smith's first version of a journey to Mont Blanc, packed up a pair of dumb-bells and sundry bulky *impedimenta* in his carpet-bag, has found more admirers than imitators among Continental travellers. Tourists generally know the value of gaining space in portable bags, and everyone experiences how towards the return home both the weight and density of their contents invariably increase. Not only little *souvenirs* for friends, but guide-books and hotel-bills help to swell the bulk. Guide-books and picture-catalogues on thin paper with flimsy covers are an intolerable nuisance; they are the worst things to pack, and, for the most part, contain a great amount of extraneous matter, serviceable to no other purpose than to swell the number of pages, which abound generally in superlative praises dictated by local judgment. They are, however, free from one annoyance which too frequently besets our own everyday books of reference, namely, the unexpected appearance of an advertising page or pages on turning over a leaf in the centre of a volume, which defy one's tearing them out, because the paginal numbering is carried through them. To turn, however, to the little book which is the subject of our present notice, it is especially as a relief to our carpet-bags that it will obtain favour. Neither as a guide, authority nor instructor, will its value be so much felt. It is, in fact, a condensation of the various Continental catalogues arranged under one very small and portable cover, always ready for reference, and occasionally bestowing some valuable and ready-at-hand illustrative matter. From the title of the work we can only expect it to relate to pictures,—nor should we look for notes on galleries which the author has not himself visited,—but we are surprised to find from the contents that he has either omitted to visit or to tell us about the works of the various painters in the Sistine Chapel at Rome, or the important frescoes by Fra Angelico in the Convent of San Marco at Florence.

Some of the pictures receive very valuable historical illustration,—and references to the English translation of Vasari and the one published in Florence by Lemonnier render good service,—but some important pictures are left without comment: Luini's charming 'St. Catherine borne by Angels to Mount Sinai,' for instance. The significance of the famous Giorgione in the Belvidere Gallery at Vienna, No. 6, is missed; it is not the "wise men *from* the East," but the Magi on the Chaldean hills watching the rising of the star of Jacob in the East: a subject not unfrequently represented in German Art. This picture is commonly called the Geometricians or Land Surveyors. In the very commencement the Rugby Assistant-Master passes through Lille, and jots down the names of a few important works by Raffaelle, Francia, and Fra Bartolommeo, but as he omits to specify that the Wicar Collection comprises only drawings and not paintings by their hands, a few tourists may fancy themselves disappointed at having been induced to pull up to see nothing more striking than a few sketches, unless, indeed, during the not unfrequent railway pauses which occur at this town the traveller may find himself thankful in having *something* indicated wherewith to occupy his time. Paris, and the magnificent collection of the Louvre, have also for some reason best known to Mr. Blake, been omitted entirely. These deficiencies considerably reduce the general utility of the work, which is on the whole not only well devised, but the historic parts carefully executed. The artistic comments are loose and occasionally vague, as, for instance, the face of the Virgin in the Canigiani Raffaelle, at Munich, is said to be "deficient in modelling and compression." This, however, may be a typographic error,—of which many abound in proper names. As a specimen of the author's scope and style we will lay before our readers his treatment of a well-known picture. That of 'The Last Supper,' at Milan, being too extensive to reprint in full, we select the famous and much-discussed picture called the 'Fornarina,' in the Tribune at Florence:—

"Immediately on your left hand is the picture known as 'The Fornarina' (the baker), and by the best judges generally attributed to Raffael. It can hardly be the 'Fornarina'; for it is totally unlike *the* 'Fornarina' in the Barbarini palace at Rome, on whose bracelet the name of Raffael is inscribed, and of whose identity and authenticity there has been never any doubt. It is perhaps not Raffael's, for the colouring is by no means such as his usually is. It is far warmer; but this perhaps is due to the subject, a luxurious, passionate, sleepy beauty. The style is neither his earliest, nor his middle, nor his later manner; and if he could thus, completely and in an isolated instance, change his tone of colour and style of execution to suit exactly his subject, he must have been a far more wonderful master than even 'the divine Raffael' is allowed by all to be. It seems Venetian, both in warmth of tone and sweep of execution; the fingers and the fur alone approach to Raffael's manner. But a scholar of John Bellini might well have done that fringe, and that fur recalls to me the portrait at Munich (called Giorgione's, but more probably Palma Vecchio's), No. 582 in the eighth large room, at least as much as Raffael's violin-player at Rome. One who is no artist and no connoisseur must feel very diffident, but as far as my judgment is fit to decide, this is not a Raffael, nor Florentine, but Venetian. It has more of the air of Giorgione than any other master, and if it were not signed 1512—whereas he died 1511—I should feel tempted to assign it to him entirely. As it is, may it not—like 'The Kings of the East' in the Belvidere at Vienna (No. 6, First Room), and the great picture in St. Giovanni Chrisostomo at Venice—be one of the many pictures left unfinished at his early death,

and then worked up by Sebastian del Piombo? There is an hypothesis of Missirini (quoted by Kügler from Longhena, p. 390), that the painter is Sebastian, and the subject Vittoria Colonna. Vittoria Colonna was born at Castel Marino in 1490, so that her age would fit admirably. But her character is totally unlike this sensuous, sleepy Venus. Can anything in these dark, warm eyes, that luxurious full frame, recall the spiritual, imaginative Vittoria, the widow of the Marchese di Pescara, the friend of Michael Angelo, a poetess herself, and sung by Ariosto? who lived solely as for her husband, from his death at the battle of Pavia till her own in 1547, and embalmed her love and his name in 'In Memoriam' sonnets, most touching, pure, and strong. At any rate, whoever did it, be it Florentine or Venetian, it is a magnificent portrait."

The paraphrase of Vasari's account of the payment which Michael Angelo received for his circular picture, also in the Tribune, is so forcible that we cannot forbear giving it:

"Vasari tells us, that of Michael Angelo's few easel-pictures, this was considered the best. He also tells us that it was painted for Angelo Doni, an excellent judge and a great lover of Art, but withal close in his dealings, as he mentions in his life of Raffael. When Michael Angelo sent it home, he demanded 60 ducats for it. Doni said that was a large sum, and sent the bearer back with 40. 'He must send the other 60,' said Michael; 'I will not take less than 100.' Doni then tried to get off by paying the first 60. But Michael Angelo, knowing the worth of the picture, and knowing that Doni knew it too, chose to punish him, and said Doni 'must now add the 100 to his original 40.' Doni thought it better to close the bargain at once, for fear the terms should rise still higher; and paid up the 140 ducats."

The admirable family piece by Holbein at Dresden engages much attention, and the question respecting the interpretation of the two naked Infants, the sickly one in the arms of the Virgin, and the other, in robust health, at her feet walking away from her, remains undetermined. On our part, we have no hesitation in expressing our belief that the Infant Saviour is *not* in the picture; that the sick and healthy child are both the *same*, and this contrast is, in fact, the only way in which the story could be told, or the cure made evident. Such a system of *doubling* was by no means uncommon with the early masters; even Michael Angelo adopted it in the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel; and, more to our purpose, the restoration of a child by San Zenobio is represented both in painting and sculpture—the one by Masaccio, and the other by Ghiberti — by means of a like repetition; both figures being in close proximity. There is a story somewhere that, the youngest member of the family of the Burgomaster Meyer having fallen dangerously ill, prayers were addressed to the Virgin, who appeared miraculously and took the infant in her arms, "whereupon he was made whole." The affectionate embrace of the kneeling brother at once becomes intelligible.

Those who wish for reminders and ready-made notes will do well to purchase the book; and it is only a pity that it has not been printed in such a form as to admit of receiving additional ones from the possessor.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Sir Charles Eastlake, apparently startled by the recent vote in the House of Commons, has addressed to the Trustees of the National Gallery an elaborate statement on the management of the Gallery and the merits of Mr. Mündler. As we agree in spirit with the vote of the House of Commons—and as we believe that that vote is acceptable to the great majority of our artistic readers and the general public—we are willing that Sir Charles should have the full benefit of his own defence, and we therefore append his letter.—

"National Gallery, July 23.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I beg leave to call your attention to some statements relating to the National Gallery which were made in the House of Commons on the 13th of this month, and also to the decision of the House on that day, by which the salary of Mr. Otto Mündler, the travelling agent for the National Gallery, was disallowed, and the office consequently suppressed. Although the statements referred to were all brought to bear against Mr. Mündler, it will be found that they had, in fact and truth, no relation to his proceedings; and that, therefore, if they had involved reasons for censure, that censure could in no way apply to him. First, with respect to the prices which have been paid for pictures for the National Gallery, I need hardly remind you that Mr. Mündler, acting under instructions, had no power to fix prices, and therefore has not been responsible for any purchases. But as, in the discussion in Parliament referred to, exception was taken against some of those prices, I beg leave to enter more particularly into that subject. The price of 13,650*l.* (called in the House of Commons 14,000*l.*) paid for the Pisani Paul Veronese, was the chief instance selected. Now, it will be in the recollection of the Trustees, and it is stated in my letter to the Treasury, dated the 24th of November, 1856, that while the Trustees recommended that 10,500*l.* should be given for that picture, and while I, as the Director of the National Gallery, recommended that 12,000*l.* should be given for it, I forbore to express any opinion as to the expediency of going beyond the last-named sum. When, therefore, the Lords of the Treasury, with those opinions before them, finally resolved that 13,650*l.* should be given, it is plain that neither the Trustees nor the Director were considered to have erred on the side of extravagance, but that their ideas came short of those of the Government. I rejoice that the picture in question was purchased. I observe, at the same time, that those, if any, who object to that purchase cannot blame the Trustees or the Director, still less the travelling agent. As the above is the only instance adduced of an unusually high price, I have thought it important to call your attention to the circumstances under which that price was paid. In every other case I invite the best judges of pictures to estimate the purchases that have been made for the National Gallery of late years according to the average amount of such purchases. Should it be thought that in any instance too high a price has been paid (which I do not admit), it would be just to set against such instances those purchases which, considering their importance, have been confessedly moderate in amount. For example, the price of the Melzi Perugino, comprehending three pictures, was 3,571*l.* It will be acknowledged by all competent judges that 6,000*l.* might have been given without hesitation for that altar-piece, and that such, or even a higher price, might now be readily obtained for it.

"It was objected, in the discussion to which I have referred, that the sum of 1,125*l.* had been paid for a certain picture (apparently that by Mantegna was alluded to) which, it was said, might have been purchased a few months previously for 470*l.* Whether the latter part of this statement be true or not I am unable to say; it must, however, be evident that cases may occur in which a fortunate dealer may be the first to secure a prize, and that he may be enabled to sell it at a profit.—Every endeavour should be made to purchase pictures of merit before they rise in reputation and value; but I beg to say, once for all, that I cannot undertake to resort to those means by which inferior dealers sometimes obtain such pictures. I can only undertake, in the discharge of this part of my duties, to secure eligible pictures on fair and reasonable terms.—When the specimen above referred to was exhibited in the Gallery, one of the most experienced picture-merchants in the metropolis stated that he would have given for that picture considerably more than the above sum of 1,125*l.*, doubtless with a view of re-selling it at a higher price.

"It was stated further, on the occasion of the late discussion, that out of an entire collection of pictures purchased one only was considered worthy to be retained; and that the rest, instead of being sold, were transferred to Dublin.

"The facts were these:—a collection of ten pictures was bought for the sum of 2,190*l.*; three of those pictures were placed in the Gallery; two inferior specimens were sold for the sum of 130*l.*; the remaining five, together with other pictures originally proposed to be sold, were transferred to Dublin, having been selected for that purpose by an appointed agent. There is no ground for the assertion that the 'authorities of the National Gallery' resorted to this mode of disposing of the pictures in question in preference to selling them. The arrangement was, in consequence of a correspondence between the Treasury and the Governors of the Dublin National Gallery, at first wholly irrespective of the circumstances above mentioned.—Cases may hereafter again occur when the authorities of the National Gallery may apply for permission to sell the inferior portion of a collection purchased; and if, under such circumstances, the Government, instead of sanctioning the sale, should direct the transfer of such pictures to another museum where they would be acceptable, the Trustees and Director of the National Gallery would be in no way responsible, and certainly not blameable for such transfer.—The proceedings hitherto noticed, for which either the Treasury alone, or the Director or Trustees are responsible, were not only, as I have shown, incorrectly stated in Parliament, but were apparently made a subject of complaint against the travelling agent.

"One only specific charge was made against that agent: that charge had reference to a picture which, it was affirmed, 'had been purchased in Florence.' For that picture, belonging to the Marchese Ginori, it was stated that Mr. Mündler had offered an extravagant sum. In the first place no picture has been purchased from the Marchese Ginori. The picture in question, a fine work by Luca Signorelli, is much extolled by the annotators of the recent edition of 'Vasari,' and it appears that it has in consequence been estimated highly. Mr. Mündler states that when he was allowed to see the Ginori Collection, he was distinctly told that the family had not the remotest intention of selling pictures, and that any approach to such a question would be regarded as an offence. Under such circumstances he was, nevertheless, asked his opinion of the value of the Signorelli, and believing that he had been correctly informed as to the fixed determination of the owner not to part with it, he expressed his admiration of the work, and estimated it in vague terms accordingly. It would be absurd to construe into an offer a eulogy on a picture believed to be inalienable. The above is the only specific charge brought against Mr. Mündler.

"The statement that the Austrian Government had 'issued instructions to the mayors of towns, heads of convents, &c., forbidding them to give him (Mr. Mündler) admission' is also erroneous. In a decree published in Venice, in February, 1857 (at which time the negotiation for the Pisani Paul Veronese was nearly concluded), the 'delegation' is directed to prevent pictures and other works of Art from being exported without permission, and before the State has had the opportunity of exercising the right of pre-emption. If, in that decree, the operations of Mr. Mündler are intended to be alluded to, there is no direction whatever, as above asserted, forbidding his access to towns and institutions, or in any way restricting his movements. It is well known that agents and collectors from other countries, as well as from our own, are active in making researches for works of Art.

"It appears to be assumed, in the statement made in Parliament, that the sum of 650*l.* was appropriated for the travelling expenses of the agent. The fact, however, is, that the sum named comprehended all travelling expenses; those of the Director, of the travelling agent, and if necessary of the secretary.

"With regard to objections against the system of employing a travelling agent, I must observe that such objections, whether just or not, ought in fairness to be confined to the abstract question without reference to the individual agent. But what are the objections? I find it stated that 'It is self-evident that if you had a man of that kind going about Italy and elsewhere, he would raise the price of pictures.' I submit that this argument is equally applicable to all competition. I have no doubt that the employment of a travelling agent for a Government might sometimes interfere with the views of picture merchants, and also, to a certain extent, with the objects of private collectors. But will competition cease with the suppression of a travelling agent? Private purchasers of pictures may get rid of a rival by dismissing that agent; but they will still have to contend in the market with each other. It appears to me that there is no evidence of public spirit in contriving that the Government shall have less advantages than private collectors; as if the improvement of the national collection were of less importance than the acquisition of pictures by amateurs.

"And what is the remedy proposed? That 'accredited agents' should be 'established in different parts of the Continent, who would go quietly about in the summer season, and pick up pictures here and there at reasonable prices.' The only difference in this certainly more expensive system would be, that the agents would be assumed to be secret. How long they might remain so it would not be difficult to say, as the pictures so picked up would be exhibited in the National Gallery. Above all, whether secret or not, the competition, instead of being lessened, would be increased by the researches of more numerous agents.

"I do not, however, admit that the employment of a travelling agent has, necessarily, any greater effect in raising the price of pictures than the presence of an additional bidder in an auction-room can be said to have such an effect; it being strictly true that, with the exception of the Pisani picture, the agent referred to has not been directed to exceed ordinary and average prices. Could a comparison be instituted between the prices given by private collectors and those paid by the nation of late years, the result would show the truth of this statement.

"With regard to the prices of pictures, when it is considered that the best examples are being gradually absorbed into public galleries, and that the knowledge of Art and the passion for collecting its best specimens have of late years rapidly spread, it is quite unintelligible—the conditions of a diminishing supply and an increasing demand being assumed to produce their usual result—that the prices of really good pictures must continue to rise. The removal of a single agent cannot, I conceive, affect the progress of such causes, and I must still maintain that a better method cannot be devised than to employ a competent person to find out pictures which, when seen by the Director, may be purchased or not on the Director's authority and responsibility.

"But if the fitness of the system be liable to question, no such difference of opinion can, on due inquiry, exist with regard to the merits of the individual whose office has been brought to a close. I have endeavoured, I trust successfully, to show that no case whatever has been made out against Mr. Mündler. I beg leave further to state, that I have never had any reason to question his veracity or integrity; that I have always found him active and zealous, and that he has regularly fulfilled his prescribed duties. He was, in my opinion, singularly fitted for the office he held, speaking and writing the principal European languages well; versed by observation and study in the history of pictures, and a constantly improving connoisseur. His diaries, to which allusion was made in Parliament, as they contain notices of eligible pictures, are at present for the sole use of the Trustees; but a time may come when those diaries may be referred to as containing abundant and accurate details which may be useful for the history of Art.

"For the above reasons, and believing as I do that Mr. Mündler has rendered important services to the Government, I submit that he is entitled to compensation for having been abruptly dismissed without inquiry.

"In bringing under your notice the foregoing general statement, I have, therefore, my lords and gentlemen, also to call your attention to the case of Mr. Mündler, and to request that you will be pleased to support this appeal on his behalf.—I have, &c., (Signed) C. L. Eastlake,

"Director, National Gallery."

"The Trustees of the National Gallery."

There is not much, we grieve to say, in this letter which commands our sympathy or compels our assent. But that which seems to us most original is the claim set up for compensation. Compensation for what? Mr. Mündler has been paid a considerable salary for "raising the price of pictures," according to the House of Commons; for "visiting galleries and writing diaries," according to Sir Charles Eastlake. What can he need more? Say he has done his duty—has he not taken his money? The nation has discharged its servant; and we have still to learn that a servant discharged for incompetency has, in law or morally, any claim for compensation.

Fine-Art Gossip.—There are other Richmonds in the field, it seems. Government, we believe, has refused to allow any more sun-copies of the Raphael Cartoons at Hampton Court to be made. But the public are to have more than one set of specimens. Mr. Thurston Thompson, whose photographs we last week announced as in course of preparation by the Department of Science and Art, has a powerful rival. Our announcement brings us information that Messrs. Caldesi & Co. are also at work on the Cartoons, on behalf of Messrs. Colnaghi. Remembering the magnificent volumes produced by these artists from the walls of the Manchester Exhibition, we cannot be wrong in warning the Department to be jealous of its laurels. Such competition ought to bring nothing but good to the public and profit to the publishers.

We have received four showy, religious engravings, entitled 'The Voyage of Life,' transferred to steel by Mr. J. Smillie, from paintings now in the possession of some American clergyman in New York, and the work of Mr. J. T. Cole. They are entitled 'Childhood,' 'Youth,' 'Manhood,' and 'Old Age.' They are neatly and firmly engraved, without spottiness or trick, in a strong biting style, — better, indeed, than the somewhat sketchy dreaminess of the subjects demanded. Who could bear to see Dürer's hatchet-strokes outlining a nymph of Bouvier's, or one of Bolswert's sinewy goddesses decorated with Corbould's fluttering robes? The engraver here has heaped up his various scales of cavern darknesses, of cloudy distances, of flowery foregrounds, to back up a flimsy, foolishly-good, puerile allegory, old as Richmond Hill, and not worth reviving, —being fit only for that dustheap of oblivion, where tuneful lyres, laurel crowns, Pierian muses, and such rhetorical furniture now rot. In the first scene a child stands up in an angel-guided, winged boat—such as Wordsworth wished for to take him to the moon — shaking an hour-glass. The sea is sunny: joy and hope float on the clouds. Next comes Youth, standing up in the same allegorical outrigger, with an angel for cockswain. He waves his hand at a sort of dim Crystal Palace, breaking through the clouds, all globes and spires and pinnacles of light. He looks like an omnibus conductor hailing you for Sydenham. An angel behind him slighted does not seem to approve of this last scene in a fairy pantomime, with set-piece showing through rains and circles of white fire. "Manhood" shows our old friend, A 1 at Lloyd's, in bad case, making with a slow, sure rush for rapids, boiling like a demon-pot behind some dreadful-looking cliffs and tree-trunks; split and bedevilled as Salvator Rosa knew how to split his firewood. Manhood—better late than never—is praying,—but, to tell the real truth, a Mississippi steamer, with pine-knots and bacon-hams in full blaze, could scarcely be in a much worse condition. Old Age has done his cruise. He has exhausted all the Capt. Cuttle allegorical business over and over,—sighted the Lizard of Sin,—bumped on the shark's nose of Iniquity,—boxed the whole compass of Grace,—coasted the headlands of Vanity,—answered the false-lights of Popery,—been under bare reef top-sails in the nor'-wester of Persecution, —and now, old and worn out with stress of weather, so many feet of water in the hold and all his biscuit gone, is left floating a mere wreck—a sort of moral Captain Bligh in his A 1, without cockswain angels, on a dark, sullen, deluge sea, surrounded by rocks, the lee-shore of death just at his elbow. But lo! through shot-holes in the clouds, come strings of the old Jacob's Ladder,—the light falls full on his Hermit-of-Vauxhall face, and the angels descend to lead his weary soul up into Heaven. This sort of stale allegory—made up of masses of landscape and light with toy figures—is not at all to our taste.

We have also received a most promising unfinished engraving of Turner—an Italian Childe Harold scene, with a fortified bridge and ruined vault in the foreground,—dancing figures, intriguing monks, fruit and assassins. And also a more advanced Creswick and Ansdell or Cooper picture, of a timber-waggon passing a ford,—mill and church in the distance,—nearer is a country girl looking at the four splashing horses. Mr. Willmore is the engraver. The great cluster of trees over the thatched shed across the water are very bosoming, swelling and leafy,—the horses are varied in attitudes and ingeniously curved round to the foreground,—the dog well drawn, frank and natural,—the distance of land and sky, tenderly and delicately conveyed, with a breathing sense of thin vapour growing denser and more dense. Although the landscape is not one of much depth of poetry, and is but a paring of Nature,—there is about it a certain honesty that tends to remove the first impression of its being a composite sketch vamped up by the aid of two painters. We all know what generalism means, and there is too much of that here. Generalism is the leaving out all those finer and lesser features of a summer scene, that a London artist, painting in winter, finds it difficult to remember. Half the scene he forgets, half he falsely alters, and to what he does remember he adds a foreign and inharmonious tone that only some receipt tells him how to harmonize.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S Comic, Musical, and Fanciful Drawing-room Entertainment, "PATCHWORK," at the EGYPTIAN HALL, EVERY EVENING, at Eight (during Mr. Albert Smith's absence abroad). Saturday Mornings at Three.—Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No extra for booking places. The Salle is newly decorated.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Violin Music.

Different Pieces selected from the Works of the famous Violinist Composers of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries; with Concertante Parts added to the original Text of the Authors, and arranged for Piano and Violin. By E. M. E. Deldevez. Op. 19. (Paris, Richault; London, Schott.)—It is long since a book so interesting as this has come before us. It is long since we have seen the promise of a *prospectus* better fulfilled than by M. Deldevez, who here proves himself a conscientious student of the old masters, taken in hand. During late years there has risen up into the world the ingratitude of disowning our obligations to Italy, as the fountain of instrumental Art no less than of vocal charm and contrapuntal science. This collection reminds us how the great violin players of the last century were trained, since the absence of a name, which every one might have expected to meet in such a book—that of Sebastian Bach—amounts virtually to the exception which proves the rule; and Bach's violin music (let it be added) is not so much music for the student to form himself upon, as for the proficient to conquer.

The title of this work will go far to explain the amount of editing and amplification permitted to himself by M. Deldevez. Most that he has done seems to us well done; and as strictly permissible as the pianoforte part added by Mendelssohn to the *Chaconne* of Bach, or (to take a widely different example) our own Mr. H. Smart's accompaniments to Handel's Chamber Duetts. Since the art of playing for a figured bass has, comparatively speaking, fallen into desuetude—since the science of ornament, formerly thought an essential part of every executant's education, is now disdained by the bald pedantry of modern formalism—we must allow for the individualities—for the *too* little or *too* much of those who note down the glosses and decorations, which every thoroughly trained musician ought to be able to make for himself—and, possibly, never twice alike. With this preamble we shall take leave of M. Deldevez, and go hastily through his specimens and selections.

The volume opens, as such a volume should, with a *Sonata*, No. 1, Op. 5, by the sweetest, most serene-tempered of musicians—*Arcangelo* Corelli—followed by fragments of his 5th *Sonata* (the tombstone *Gigue* included), and by the 7th *Sonata* from the same series. *Rococo* this music sounds, no doubt, to ears that prefer the freer forms of modern Art, yet its exquisite proportion and stately beauty are no less remarkable than the variety of the ideas, if they be stripped of their old Italian clothing. Such a melody, for instance, as the *Sarabanda*, in No. 7, would be fresh in any age of the world's music,—must have been little short of *daring* when it was written;

and some quarter-of-a-hundred more, equally clear and delicious, could be cited from works which are not here.—We pass the *Invenzione* by Bonporti, the Triestine amateur Aulic Councillor of the Emperor of Austria, for Geminiani's first *Sonata*, Op. 1.—sixteen years later in date (1716) than the Corelli specimen—sixteen years more enterprising, perchance, as regards display—sixteen years weaker, certainly, in point of invention.—Far more to our taste (in spite of all the trills which authenticate its parentage), is *Maestro* Porpora's 11th *Sonata*—a truly grand *solo* in the old-fashioned style.—Next we come to something yet more curious—the *Aria* by Senaillé (date 1726). This was one of the four-and-twenty fiddlers got together by Lulli for *Louis Quatorze* (whose number has passed into a by-word) —a Frenchman truly in this, that his music, though national, might never have been, save for foreign influences. The movement is tuneable, elegant, and graceful, of the family (though even more winning in melody) of the best harpsichord movements by Couperin. — When we reach Tartini, however, we have, of course, something nobler and more definite, as befits one of the royalties of the violin. His 1st *Sonata*, Op. 2, and the varied theme from his 12th *Sonata*, Op. 1, are among the crown-jewels of the collection; the latter better worth taking up by any violinist in want of a *solo* (and essentially newer) than the *Rhapsodie* of the moment's frenzy, or the stale theme from 'La Traviata,' dressed up with sixty-times-told double-stops and *arpeggi*. Pianoforte players will understand us, if we call it a '*Harmonious Blacksmith*' for the violin.—Locatelli's 5th *Sonata*, Op. 6 (1757), is more freakish, but also more feeble. We are at issue, too, with the taste of M. Deldevez, who in this, as in another excerpt or two, goes out of the way to distress the accompanist's nerves, by supporting a 𝄢 movement in common *tempo*. The idea may have been to give an air of freedom and *tempo rubato* to the *solo;* but put into execution by average players, it must work badly.—The *Allegro* to the 9th *Sonata*, Op. 1, by Somis (1722), might have been written with the design of its being accompanied with full orchestra, bearing, as it does, no small resemblance to similar movements in the *Concertos* of Handel.—There is more fancy in the *Sonata*, No. 6, Op. 5, by Leclair, the pupil of Somis, who died, by an assassin's hand, at Paris, 1764, and who is referred to by all annalists and lexicographers as an artist having largely influenced French music. '*La Gavotte*' and '*Le Tambourin*' are excellent movements, both of them—interesting, as illustrating the inherently rhythmical tendencies of all French composers, whose school of music is built on the *ballet*, rather than on the poem.—The "*Tinna Nonna*" (Lullaby), of Barbella, the Neapolitan, already transcribed (as the modern phrase is) in Burney's 'History,' is charmingly quaint—a movement which may pair off with the popular "Romanesca" brought into favour by M. A. Batta's *violoncello*.—We merely name Mondonville, Stamitz, Zimmermann, Guerini, Cupis de Camargo (a Belgian, brother to the famous dancer *La* Camargo), in passing: also the *Adagio* by Nardini (which, to our fancy, M. Deldevez has overloaded in his accompaniment).—The 1st *Sonata*, by Gavinies, is more to our taste, because more distinct in its features than any of the above, and because indisputably French. When we arrive at Pugnani, *Sonata* 2, Op. 3 (date, betwixt 1727 and 1770), we find something like the florid *adagio* and *allegro* of modern *concertos*. A *Sonata*, by Aubert, another French violinist—an *Allegro alla Marcia*, by Nofieri—so stately as to make us to wish for a better acquaintance with its writer—an *Adagio* and queer *Rondo*, by Lolli—an *Aria*, by Martini, lead us on to the last, and twenty-sixth, composition included in the series—a *Sonata*, by Viotti. Here we are on the ground of to-day; in the world where condiment is to be considered, rather than the fare to be dressed—where ingenious brilliancy of passage is brought forward *per se*, as the main object of interest, and where the humour of the singer is introduced into the instrumental melody. Graceful, delicate, brilliant, and reasonably well knit as this *Sonata* is, it is, at the same time, so much more flimsy as music, as to mark the point at which thought and executive display began to part company. This makes the name of Viotti a proper point of farewell and *finis* for a collection such as this by M. Deldevez.

Lyceum.—Provisional managements, like Mr. George Webster's, bring a variety of subjects and persons before the public in a brief period. They appear and disappear so rapidly that they require the chronicler rather than the critic. Among the "stars" whose influence has been invoked to fill the pit of this theatre, Mrs. Wilkins has occupied a distinguished place, and appeared, with Mr. Belton, in a piece with a long title, and one situation that narrowly escaped condemnation. It presented "a lady and a gentleman," in a state of great perplexity and embarrassment, owing to their being compelled on their travels to occupy the same chamber for the night. They subsequently agree to draw a line on the floor, thus dividing the apartment into north and south, and binding each other not to pass the prescribed frontier. Mrs. Wilkins is an actress of considerable personal attractions, and evidently accomplished, but she should beware how she treads on "delicate ground," and avoid peril. Let her rather associate with her name such characters as *Widow Green*, in which she has shown qualifications that may enable her hereafter to take theatrical rank with the late Mrs. Glover. This part Mrs. Wilkins performed on Thursday week, and deserved the epithet bestowed on the heroine in the play itself —"the charming Widow Green." On the previous Wednesday she had attempted neighbour *Constance*, in the same piece, but was, as might have been expected, far less successful. We cannot congratulate Mrs. Charles Young either on her performance of the latter character on the following evening. This actress, with much impulse and little art, is altogether wanting in force, both elocutionary and physical, for important and weighty assumptions. It ought, however, to be a relief to her to have got rid of the sickly part of the *Traviata*, made still more feeble and sickly by the puerile and ungrammatical dialogue by which it was disfigured. On Saturday Mr. Leigh Murray made his appearance—the first since his non-appearance at the Strand on the opening evening of the new management. We trust that Mr. Murray will be able to recover and retain his position, for the stage is not rich in performers of his calibre. He chose a new part—originally performed by Mr. Wigan—*John Mildmay*, in 'Still Waters run deep,'—and acted it in a quiet and natural style, which almost reached the excellence of the type from which it was evidently adopted. He was, however, best in passages of vigour—such as the scenes with *Captain Hawksley*—which were brought out into striking relief. Where repose was proper Mr. Murray appeared to exercise self-restraint;—we could not help seeing the struggle to subdue the physical energy. This revival has introduced more than one actor of promise—Mr. George Peel, from Liverpool, who supported the character of *Mr. Potter*, and Mr. Fitzjames, who threw into the part of Captain Hawksley both animation and significance. There was, however, a tendency to over-acting, which Mr. Fitzjames must be careful to guard against. Frequently he expressed agitation, where in real life it would be the cue to suppress the signs of it. This involves a point of exceeding difficulty—one requiring an accomplished artist to surmount — a difficulty which requires both the conception and the execution to be very precise and perfect. — Mrs. Brougham, who has but recently returned to England, supported *Mrs. Hector Sternhold*—a character which harmonizes remarkably well with her idiosyncrasy. When we mention with commendation the manner in which Mr. Bradyl played the Irishman *Gimlet* we have exhausted all that is good in the acting of this revival.

On Saturday, also, Mr. Henry Widdicomb, the favourite comedian of the Surrey Theatre, appeared in the character of a "star," and brought with him two farces, namely, 'Sarah's Young Man,' and 'The Middle Temple.' Both are marked with the broad effects supposed to be needful for the transpontine drama, and pay little attention to the probabilities of the extravagant situations on which they depend for success.

Strand.—The comedy of 'Court Favour' was revived on Monday, in order to introduce Miss Marie Wilton in the part of *Lucy Morton*, which was last season so finely rendered at the Haymarket by the late Miss Blanch Fane. The *petite* figure of Miss Wilton is well suited to the half-infant character, and there is a subtlety in her style which gives piquancy to the dialogue between Lucy and the *Duke of Albemarle*, whom she so cunningly overreaches. The part of his Grace was most astutely performed by Mr. Emery,—who has been re-engaged to sustain the lead of the company, during the absence of the fair lessee in the provinces. Miss Wilton appeared also in the second piece, 'Hunting a Turtle,' and, as *Mrs. Turtle*, in the various disguises of a rough and outspoken domestic and a lunatic termagant showed more force in an exaggerated form than might have been expected. Throughout, also, she preserved a neatness of execution highly creditable to her judgment. Miss Marie Wilton has also recently enacted the part of *Asmodeus*, in 'The Little Devil's Share,' with considerable success.

Standard.—Mr. Webster still continues his engagement at this theatre. On Monday 'Janet Pride' was performed, and achieved a triumph. Miss Woolgar also has been engaged, and appeared in the farce of 'Good for Nothing.' The fascinations of her style told powerfully on an excited house.

Musical and Dramatic Gossip.—Both opera houses are closed for awhile, after a season of bustle rather than of eminent musical interest. The last cheap nights at *Her Majesty's Theatre* showed, by their empty benches, that the attraction of Mdlle. Piccolomini has passed its zenith. This must always happen when a false popularity has been wrought up,—and we imagine Mr. Lumley will find it difficult to sustain another early campaign at low prices, unless he manages to find some new or real musical attraction.—Of Mdlle. Tietjens we spoke last week.—Meanwhile, the *Royal Italian Opera* has kept itself up well till the last, in spite of the difficulties belonging to a first season, and of the *hiatus* in its company caused by the defection of Herr Formes. On the novelties given at either theatre — 'Luisa Miller,' 'La Serva Padrona,' 'Martha,' and 'Zampa,'—there is no need to descant anew. It will be enough to record that Signor Verdi has made small progress in England's good graces this season,—and that our disposition to try French opera is on the increase. To sum up, it is clear that what is most characteristic as music—or else, what is the best performed, —wins the day, whether at dear or cheap prices of admission. The more moderate these can be made no doubt the wiser,—but that one good performance is better worth frequenting than half-a-dozen bad ones is a truth of which our opera-goers are more sensible than some have fancied.

It is said that an attempt at opera in English may possibly be made during the autumn and winter season in the new Covent Garden Theatre.

The *Cavaliere* Angelo Mariani is in England with some new vocal compositions, of which persons to be relied on speak in high terms.

MM. Thalberg and Vieuxtemps, we perceive, have returned to the Old World from America. The latter artist, it is said, intends to winter in Paris.

A friend just returned from a midsummer holiday confirms the accounts in foreign musical journals of the success and interest of the Singing Festival which was held at Zurich, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of last month. The societies from many towns (some as remote as Strasburg and Innspruck) made up a chorus of 4,000 men, and met in a large temporary hall, which, besides accommodating such a formidable battalion of tenors and basses, contained space for an audience of 12,000 persons. Many of the German *kapellmeisters* were present. Some of the idyllic singing was very good. The men of Berne got the first prize—those of Basle the second:

but our friend particularizes 'Les Montagnards,' of Chaux de Fonds, as having "pleased the public the most," marking especially in the programme before us 'Le Chant des Amis,' by M. Ambroise Thomas, who, if we are not mistaken, is of Alsatian origin. "The popular singing," continues he, "was more or less a thorough failure.—At the combined performance, well directed by Herr Heim, an amateur, the most striking piece was a Motett, by Bernhard Klein, although the fugue became very monotonous owing to the absence of other than male voices. The order was perfect," concludes our friend,—"the splendid weather, the decorated streets and houses, the firing of cannons, the ringing of bells, all helped to give liveliness to the festival;—and when I shall have forgotten everything else, I shall never forget the tremendous noise of gaiety in the Hall at the supper after the concert — a *fortissimo* more merry and vehement than I had imagined possible." All this is cheerful and cheering, yet "having an eye to business," we may once again observe how slight and passing is the influence of such joyous gatherings on musical culture,—albeit they are treats of which picturesque tourists and amateur strangers partake with an eager relish. When we hear of these things from afar, with sympathies unmoved by time, place, and companionship,—how can we avoid wishing that a country, instinct with so much cheerful vigour as such a Festival implies, and possessing so strongly marked a nationality, should give us, besides its singing festivals, a real and fresh composer? Rousseau is a very puny contribution to the world's company of celebrities. The name of Schnyder von Wartensee bears a better reputation among musicians:—yet, by whom, save a very limited number, is a note from his pen known?—The men of Switzerland should be "up and doing" in this matter.

We may add a word or two more concerning other Continental celebrations—first, to mention that a grand festival is to take place (when?) during the autumn, at Vienna,—having by way of object a foundation for decayed musicians,—secondly, that a great singing festival was held in the Castle at Heidelberg last month,—thirdly, that the 'St. Paul' of Mendelssohn was recently performed at Heilbronn,—fourthly (on the warrant of M. Fétis), that the composition which produced the greatest effect at the late interesting Conservatory Festival at Prague was an anthem by Handel—although, says the same authority, the *soli* parts were indifferently sung by vocalists belonging to the theatre.

The report of Mdlle. Piccolomini's approaching visit to "the States" is confirmed. The *Courrier Franco-Italien* adds, that she will go thither under the auspices of Messrs. Barnum and Wikoff. Late voyages, similar to hers, we understand from those conversant with dramatic affairs, are by no means the lucrative expeditions which they used to be. The tune of the trumpeter no longer draws so large a crowd to the show as formerly—unless the show be worth seeing. Our American relatives are beginning to judge for themselves. There has been no success for Madame Frezzolini among them,—not a large one for Herr Formes. We wait with some curiosity to learn how far a public, conversant with Mesdames Goldschmidt, Sontag, Grisi, Alboni, will be prevailed on to accept the clever little Siennese lady as a singer.—The *Gazette Musicale* states that, besides Mdlle. Piccolomini, Mdlle. Wagner and Mdlle. Poinsot (of the *Grand Opéra*), also Madame Gassier, are about to visit "the States."

There is little news from France worth giving. The organ at the Cathedral of Rouen is (according to the fashion of the time, which is to perfect and build grand organs), under repair and reconstruction, by MM. Merklin and Schutze, of Brussels, whose name is, as a firm, beginning to make an honourable noise in the world of musical architecture.—A new opera, by M. Clapisson, 'Les Trois Nicolas,' is about to be given at the *Opéra Comique*. In this a new tenor, M. Montaubry, is to be tried,—not before a new tenor was wanted.

It may be mentioned as a noteworthy event that the four-act drama, founded on Mr. Reade's 'Never too late to mend,' has now been performed every night for eight weeks at the Grecian Saloon to crowded houses. It is exceedingly well acted, and the stage-appointments are appropriate. The possibility of *running* a piece, and that on the score of its literary merits and good acting alone, at a theatre supposed to be chiefly dependent on far other conditions than the strictly dramatic, is a fact of rare significance. As the attraction still continues, it is possible that this drama may command attention for even a longer term, and the fact lead to results not a little curious in the future history of theatres. Clear enough it is that where the drama is properly supported at places of this kind, it begins at once to purify the taste of the audience, and to produce a marked improvement in the manners of those who patronize such establishments. As a reformatory institution, its utility has now become (as the phrase is) patent.

MISCELLANEA

French Translation into English.—I venture to call your attention to the disgraceful manner in which some of the standard scientific works published on the Continent have been translated into English. I would instance in particular Chevreul's Work on Colours and Delarive's Electricity. Confining my remarks for the present to the latter work, I would premise that three volumes of the work have appeared in English, that the publishers are Longman & Co., and the translator Mr. C. V. Walker. The price charged (3*l.* 13*s.*) is certainly high; at all events, it entitles the purchasers to expect that full justice should have been done to the importance of the subject and the excellence of the original. This is, however, far from being the case. The translation has proceeded throughout on the principle of converting every word of the original into its corresponding English, without regard to idiom or even sense,—the only exception being that where a French term admits of two or more meanings, the English which is used as its substitute has a signification totally at variance with the author's intention, and by its insertion converts his sense into utter nonsense. As instances of French literally done into English, I take the following at random:—Vol. i. p. 246, "deducing from the calculation . . . *all the same* consequences as he had deduced, &c." P. 248, "they are due to a magnet's *not being able to be* completely assimilated to a solenoid." P. 252, "a *very neighbouring* point." P. 256, "we *lead* from the centre . . . two or more wires." P. 271, "a counterpoise . . . tends to preserve *to* the wire a horizontal position"—"the wire . . . preserving its mobility *entire*." Vol. iii. p. 788, "The sum of the *products analogous*." Of positively erroneous rendering, I may adduce as instances—the occurrence *passim* of "the *relation* of two quantities," where doubtless *ratio* (Fr. *rapport*) is intended (*vide* vol. iii. pp. 788, 793, 802, &c.),—the use of *admit* instead of *assume* (vol. iii. p. 789, &c.),—the total misapprehension of the meaning of the term *suivant*, exhibited in such sentences as these: "the component of a current *according to* AA'" (vol. i. p. 552), or (p. 553) "*following* the direction AA'"—"a body *reduced* to three axes," for *referred* (vol. iii. p. 788). At vol. iii. p. 795 we are told that *sin. u* is the *deduction* of *cos. u*, the *integral* being meant. At p. 796 we have "*the derivation*" used in the same sense. The word *on* is translated throughout the work *we*, which gives rise occasionally to great confusion, when a sentence in the original contains both *nous* and *on*. Thus, vol. iii. p. 807, "*We (nous)* have thought that a note in which *we (on)* might find, &c." That the translator is ignorant of mathematical operations has been shown by some of the examples already adduced; that he is equally innocent of a knowledge of mechanics appears from the following amusing sentence: Vol. i. p. 547, "two equal and opposite forces . . . forming what M. Poinsot has called *a pair*,"—a solitary but unfortunate instance of deviation from the literal text, for every tyro knows that the word *couple* in the above sense is accepted as good English. P. N. P.

August 4.

Napoleon the Third when a Boy.—The subjoined anecdote relating to the childhood of one who is now quite as absolute in power and as unlimited in authority as the successor of classic King Log, is extracted from the 'Memoirs of Napoleon, his Court and Family,' by the Duchess d'Abrantès (Madame Junot), published in 1836. It is, to say the least of it, curious, and may, perhaps, point its own moral. "Prince Louis Bonaparte was recognized King of Holland on the 5th of June, this year (1806). Holland sent her ambassadors on the occasion; the Court was at St.-Cloud, where the Emperor received the deputation with great delight. Napoleon presented his nephew, the young Prince Louis, to the deputation, and desired the child to show his regard for his future subjects. A prince of five years of age would naturally suppose that he could offer no better proof of his respect for his visitors than the recitation of his last task; he accordingly repeated for their edification the fable of 'The Frogs asking Jupiter for a King.' Napoleon," she adds, "was greatly incensed at the jest." B. M. A.

Morison, the Hygeist.—The scrupulous attention you give to matters relating to biography, wherein any general principle or social idea is involved, induces me to think that the following correction of mistakes relating to such a notoriety as the late "James Morison, the hygeist," will not be unacceptable to you. In your number of the 10th inst. your reviewer, very properly, implies some doubt regarding the truth of the following passage, which he extracts from a book entitled 'The Hawkers and Street Dealers of Manchester,' &c.—"One of the most successful quacks that ever preyed upon that portion of the public that has more *pains* than *brains*, was the late Morison, 'the hygeist.' Although it is not generally known, he was, at the commencement of his career, a *street* quack. He began in a very small way, and stood behind a stall which was generally pitched in the market-place of some town. As an itinerant, he was most successful in Yorkshire, and this fact will upset the generally-believed idea that Yorkshiremen are not easily taken in, and also prove that if they can *bite* they can also *swallow!* They were certainly not 'too far north' for old Morison. His stall was hung around and almost covered over with herbs, both dried and green, the virtues of which, he assured his hearers, were combined in his pills, and also that he had scientific men employed on the hills and in the valleys 'culling simples' for him. But it cannot for a moment be doubted that the culling, or rather the *gulling* of *simples*, was confined to his own practice at his stall. Morison, it is said, was the inventor of the style of quack oratory or patter, which is used at the present time by his successors in the art."—This passage is throughout erroneous, and Mr. Felix Folio has certainly himself been misled, or rather, if I may use his own expression, "gulled." Morison was never either "an itinerant quack" or "a quack orator," and never kept a "stall," either "in the street" or elsewhere. The following facts regarding him may be relied upon:—James Morison, the hygeist, was a Scotchman, and a gentleman by birth and education. His family was of the landed gentry of Aberdeenshire, his brother being "Morison, of Bognie," an estate worth about 4,000*l.* a year, and some of the finest granite-built mansions in Aberdeen—"Morison's Hall," for instance—belonged to him. In 1816, James Morison, having sold his commission, for he was an officer in the army, lived in No. 17, Silver Street, Aberdeen, a house belonging to Mr. Reid, of Souter & Reid, druggists. He obtained the use of their pill-machine with which he made in their back shop as many pills as filled two large casks. The ingredients of these pills, however he may have modified them afterwards, were chiefly oatmeal and bitter aloes. With these two great "meal bowies" filled with pills, he started for London, with the fag-end of his fortune advertised them far and wide, and ultimately amassed 500,000*l.* Mr. Reid was frequently importuned by Dr. Moir, a fellow student of the late Sir James M'Gregor's under Dr. French of Marischal College, to write to the *Times* and expose the whole matter, but he never complied.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

2, Thornhill Road, Barnsbury, July 21.

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The last Bonus, declared in 1854, averaged 67*l.* per Cent. on the Premiums paid, and amounted to	397,000
Policies in force	7,931
The Annual Income exceeds	340,000

In pursuance of the INVARIABLE practice of this Society, in the event of the Death of the Life Assured within the 15 days of grace, the Renewal Premium remaining unpaid, the Claim will be admitted, subject to the payment of such Premium.
The next Division of Profits will be made in 1859.
Assurances effected prior to 31st December, 1859, will participate in the Division in 1864.
Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained on application to ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Secretary.

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED in 1797,
70, Lombard-street, City, and 57, Charing Cross, Westminster.
Directors.

William Cotton, D.C.L. F.R.S.	Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq. M.P.
Octavius Edward Coope, Esq.	Wm. James Lancaster, Esq.
John Davis, Esq.	Henry Lancelot Holland, Esq.
W. Walter Fuller, Esq.	Benjamin Shaw, Esq.
James A. Gordon, M.D. F.R.S.	Matthew Whiting, Esq.
Henry Grace, Esq.	M. Wyvill, jun. Esq. M.P.

This Company offers complete security.
MODERATE RATES of Premium with participation in Four-fifths or Eighty per cent. of the Profits.
LOW RATES without participation in Profits.
LOANS in connexion with Life Assurance, on approved security, in sums of not less than 50*l.*

ANNUAL PREMIUM
required for the Assurance of 100*l.* for the whole term of life:

Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
15	£1 11 0	£1 15 0	40	£3 18 10	£3 6 5
20	1 13 10	1 19 3	50	4 0 9	4 10 7
30	2 4 0	2 10 4	60	6 1 0	6 7 4

ROBERT TUCKER, Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11, Lombard-street, London, E.C.
Directors.
HENRY HULSE BERENS, Esq. *Chairman.*
JOHN G. HUBBARD, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman.*

John Dixon, Esq.	John Martin, Esq. M.P.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.	Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
Sir W. M. T. Farquhar, Bt. M.P.	James Morris, Esq.
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.	Henry Norman, Esq.
Thomson Hankey, Esq. M.P.	Henry R. Reynolds, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq.	Sir Geoffry J. Thomas, Bart.
John Labouchere, Esq.	John Thornton, Esq.
John Loch, Esq.	James Tulloch, Esq.
Stewart Marjoribanks, Esq.	Henry Vigne, Esq.

Auditors.
Lewis Loyd, jun. Esq. | Henry Sykes Thornton, Esq.
John Henry Smith, Esq.
Thos Tallemach, Esq. *Secretary.*—Samuel Brown, Esq. *Actuary.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, this Company now offers to future Insurers *Four-fifths of the Profits, with Quinquennial Division, or a Low Rate of Premium*, without participation of Profits.
The next division of Profits will be declared in June, 1860, when all Participating Policies which shall have subsisted at least one year at Christmas, 1859, will be allowed to share in the Profits.
At the Five Divisions of Profits made by this Company, the total Reversionary Bonuses added to the Policies have exceeded 913,000*l.*
At the last valuation, at Christmas, 1854, the Assurances in force amounted to upwards of 4,340,000*l.*, the Income from the Life Branch in 1854 was more than 200,000*l.*, and the Life Assurance Fund (independent of the Guarantee Capital) exceeded 1,700,000*l.*
FOREIGN RISKS.—The Extra Premiums required for the East and West Indies, the British Colonies, and the northern parts of the United States of America, have been materially reduced.
INVALID LIVES.—Persons who are not in such sound health as would enable them to insure their Lives at the Tabular Premiums, may have their Lives insured at Extra Premiums.
LOANS granted on life policies to the extent of their values, provided such policies shall have been effected a sufficient time to have attained in each case a value not under 50*l.*
ASSIGNMENTS of POLICIES.—Written Notices of, received and registered.
MEDICAL FEES paid by the Company, and no charge will be made for Policy Stamps.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances are effected upon every description of property, at moderate rates.
Losses caused by Explosion of Gas are admitted by this Company.

INDIA.

OFFICERS in the ARMY and CIVILIANS PROCEEDING TO INDIA may insure their Lives on most favourable terms in the MEDICAL INVALID AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. The Rates of this Company, which transacts the business of the Delhi, Simla, North-West and other Indian Banks, are lower than those of any other Office, while the Agencies at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ceylon, and about fifty Up-country stations in India, afford every possible facility for the transaction of business.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, and every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary at the Chief Office, 35, Pall Mall.

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

Instituted 1820.

Directors.

MARTIN TUCKER SMITH, Esq. M.P., *Chairman.*
GEORGE WILLIAM COTTAM, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman.*

Thomas George Barclay, Esq.	George Hibbert, Esq.
James C. C. Bell, Esq.	Samuel Hibbert, Esq.
James Brand, Esq.	Thomas Newman Hunt, Esq.
Charles Cave, Esq.	James Gordon Murdoch, Esq.
George Henry Cutler, Esq.	Frederick Pattison, Esq.
Henry Davidson, Esq.	William R. Robinson, Esq.
George Field, Esq.	Newman Smith, Esq.

SECURITY.—The existing liabilities of the Company do not exceed 3,000,000*l.* The Investments are nearly 1,000,000*l.* in addition to upwards of 600,000*l.*, for which the Shareholders are responsible, and the income is about 130,000*l.* per annum.

PROFITS.—Four-fifths, or Eighty per cent. of the profits, are assigned to Policies every fifth year. The next appropriation will be made in 1861, and persons who now effect insurances will participate rateably.

BONUS.—The additions to Policies have been from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 16*s.* per cent. on the original sums insured.

CLAIMS.—Upwards of 1,250,000*l.* has been paid to claimants under policies.

Proposals for insurances may be made at the Chief Office, as above; at the Branch Office, 16, Pall Mall, London; or to any of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, BARTHOLOMEW-LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1824.

(Branch Offices: EDINBURGH, IPSWICH, and BURY ST. EDMUNDS.)

Capital—FIVE MILLIONS Sterling.

President—Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.

Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	William Gladstone, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
George Henry Barnett, Esq.	John Irving, Esq.
Charles Buxton, Esq. M.P.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Sir George Carroll.	J. Meyer Montefiore, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Sir A. De Rothschild, Bart.
James Fletcher, Esq.	Lionel N. de Rothschild, Esq. M.P.
Charles Gibbes, Esq.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

Auditors—George J. Goschen, Esq.; Andrew Johnston, Esq.; George Peabody, Esq.

LIFE ASSURANCES are granted under an extensive variety of forms, and at Moderate Premiums; the Rates for the Younger Ages being lower than those of many of the older and most respectable Offices.

PARTICIPATION of PROFITS.—Four-Fifths, or 80 per cent. of the declared Profits, will be divided quinquennially among those entitled to participation.

NON-PARTICIPATING SCALES of PREMIUM.—Policies issued at minimum rates without participation in Profits.

LIFE POLICIES are NOT LIABLE to FORFEITURE by the Lives Assured proceeding beyond the prescribed limits without the cognizance of the holders of such Policies.

REDUCED EXTRA RATES for residence out of Europe.

NO CHARGE for Stamps or Medical Fees.

FIRE ASSURANCES, both at home and abroad, are accepted at very moderate Premiums.

The Assured participate in the Fire Profits in respect of Policies in force for five complete years at each period of Division.

Losses by Lightning are made good; and the Company are liable for Losses by Explosion, except when occasioned by Gunpowder, or in cases specially provided for in the Policy.

Detailed Prospectuses will be furnished on application.

FRANCIS A. ENGELBACH, Actuary and Secretary.

SCOTTISH TOURISTS' GUIDES.

M'PHUN'S GUIDE to the TROSACHS, LOCH KATRINE, and other Romantic Scenery. 1*s.*

M'Phun's Fifteen Pleasure Excursions to the HIGHLANDS, its Lakes, its Mountains, and its Moors. 1*s.*

W. R. M'Phun, 41, Ludgate-hill, London; and Glasgow.

GLOBES FOR THE MILLION.—BETTS'S PATENT PORTABLE GLOBES may now be had, manufactured of a Leather cloth, which is not injured by any amount of exposure, and may be washed whenever it gets soiled. Size, 4 feet in circumference. Price 15*s.*

London: JOHN BETTS, 115, Strand.

MECHI'S DRESSING CASES and TRAVELLING BAGS, 112, Regent-street, and 4, Leadenhall-street, London.—Bronzes, Vases, Pearl and Ivory Work, Medieval Manufactures, Dressing Bags and Dressing Cases, Toilet Cases, Work Boxes and Work Tables, Inkstands, Pans; the largest stock in England of Papier-mâché Elegancies, Writing-desks, Envelope Cases, Despatch Boxes, Bagatelle, Backgammon, and Chess Tables. The premises in Regent-street extend fifty yards into Glasshouse-street, and are worthy of inspection as a specimen of elegant outfit. Everything for the Work and Dressing Tables; best Tooth-brushes, 9*d.* each; best Steel Scissors and Penknives, 1*s.* each; the usual supply of first-rate Cutlery, Razors, Razor-strops, Needles, &c., for which Mr. MECHI'S Establishments have been so long famed.

PARTRIDGE & COZENS, No. 1, CHANCERY-LANE, is the cheapest house for PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c. Useful Cream Laid Note, 5 quires for 6*d.*—Super Thick ditto, 5 quires for 1*s.*—Super Thick Cream Laid Envelopes, 6*d.* per 100—Large Blue Office ditto, 4*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000, or 5,000 for 21*s.*—Sermon Paper, 4*s.*—Straw Paper, 2*s.* 6*d.*—Foolscap, 6*s.* 6*d.* per ream—India Note, 5 quires for 1*s.*—Black-Bordered Note, 5 quires for 1*s.*—Manuscript Paper, 3*d.* per quire—Copy Books, 21*s.* per gross—P. & C.'s Steel Pen, as flexible as the Quill, 1*s.* 3*d.* per gross. Price Lists free. Orders over 20*s.* carriage paid to the country.—PARTRIDGE & COZENS, Manufacturing Stationers, 1, Chancery-lane, and 192, Fleet-street. Trade supplied.

EAU PHILIPPE.—PHILIPPE'S DENTIFRICE WATER cleans and whitens the teeth, braces the gums, sweetens the breath, prevents toothache, removes the odour of tobacco, and keeps the mouth healthy. Price 2*s.* and 3*s.* per bottle. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.—Wholesale Agents, Rimmel, Perfumer, 96, Strand; and Sanger, Oxford-street.

RIMMEL'S SAVON de L'IMPERATRICE.—A new and elegant Soap, prepared from Aromatic Herbs, whitens and softens the hands, arms, neck, and produces a highly beneficial effect on the skin. Price 1*s.* per box, of three cakes.—Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists; Rimmel, Perfumer to Her Majesty, 96, Strand, and Crystal Palace.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

EPPS'S COCOA.—This excellent preparation is supplied in lb. and ½lb. packets, 1*s.* 6*d.* and 9*d.*—JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, 170, Piccadilly; 113, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; 82, Old Broad-street, City; and at the Manufactory, 398, Euston-road. Every packet is labelled as above.

PARIS FIRST-CLASS and LONDON PRIZE MEDALS.

WATHERSTON & BROGDEN, GOLDSMITHS and JEWELLERS.

Manufactory, 16, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

SCHWEPPE'S SODA WATER, Malvern Seltzer Water, Potass Water, and Lemonade. Every Bottle of the Alkali Waters is protected by a Label over the Cork with their signature.—Sold by all respectable Chemists, Confectioners, and leading Hotels. Manufactured at London, Liverpool, Bristol, Derby, and Malvern Wells.

HARVEY'S FISH SAUCE.—Notice of Injunction.—The admirers of this celebrated Fish Sauce are particularly requested to observe that none is genuine but that which bears the back label with the name of "WILLIAM LAZENBY, as well as the front label signed "Elizabeth Lazenby," and that for further security, on the neck of every bottle of the Genuine Sauce, will henceforward appear an additional label, printed in green and red, as follows:—"This notice will be affixed to Lazenby's Harvey's Sauce, prepared at the original warehouse, in addition to the well-known labels, which are protected against imitation by a perpetual injunction in Chancery of 9th July, 1858."—6, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London.

BENSON'S WATCHES.—"Excellence of design and perfection of workmanship."—*Morning Chronicle.*

"The qualities of his manufacture stand second to none."—*Morning Advertiser.*

"All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design."—*Globe.*

"The Watches here exhibited surpass those of any other English manufacturer."—*Observer.*

Those who cannot personally inspect this extensive and costly stock, should send two stamps for 'BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET,' containing important information requisite in the purchase of a Watch, and from which they can select with the greatest certainty the one adapted to their use. SILVER WATCHES, from 2 to 50 Guineas; GOLD WATCHES, from 3*l.* 15*s.* to 100 Guineas. Every Watch warranted, and sent, post paid, to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, upon receipt of a remittance.—Merchants, Shippers, and Watch Clubs supplied.—Watches Exchanged or Repaired.

MANUFACTORY, 33 & 34, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON, E.C. Established 1749.

WINSOR & NEWTON'S NEW PATENT TUBULAR PENCILS.—Now ready, the Set for Architects and Engineers, consisting of the following letters, viz. HH, very hard; H, hard; HB, medium. The Set of three complete in leather case, 5*s.* 6*d.*—The Pencils singly, 1*s.* 6*d.* each.—Pocket Point Trimmers, 1*s.* each.—WINSOR & NEWTON, 38, RATHBONE-PLACE, London, W. Sold by all Stationers and Artists' Colourmen.

ORNAMENTS for the MANTELPIECE, &c.—Statuettes, Groups, Vases, &c., in Parian, decorated Biscuit and other China, Clocks (gilt, marble, and bronze), Alabaster, Bohemian Glass, first-class Bronzes, Candelabra, and many other Art-manufactures, all in the best taste, and at very moderate prices.

THOMAS PEARCE & SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the RECENT IMPROVEMENTS; STRONG FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CASH and DEED BOXES.—Complete Lists of Sizes and Prices may be had on application.

CHUBB & SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley Fields, Wolverhampton.

PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1855.

METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO.'S New Pattern and Penetrating Tooth Brushes, Penetrating unbleached Hair Brushes, Improved Flesh and Cloth Brushes, and genuine Smyrna Sponges; and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery for the Toilet. The Tooth Brushes search thoroughly between the divisions of the Teeth and clean them most effectually,—the hairs never come loose. M., B. & Co. are sole makers of the Oatmeal and Camphor, and Orris Root Soaps, sold in tablets (bearing their names and address) at 6*d.* each; of Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2*s.* per box; and of the New Bouquets.—Sole Establishment, 130*a* and 131, Oxford-street, 2nd and 3rd doors West from Holles-street, London.

"FRIGI DOMO."—Patronized by Her Majesty the Queen, the Duke of Northumberland for Syon House, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire for Chiswick Gardens, Professor Lindley for the Horticultural Society, Sir Joseph Paxton for the Crystal Palace, Royal Zoological Society, late Mrs. Lawrence, of Dallam Park, and — Collier, Esq., of Dartford.

PROTECTION FROM THE MORNING FROST.

"FRIGI DOMO," a Canvas made of patent prepared Hair and Wool, a perfect non-conductor of Heat and Cold, keeping, wherever it is applied, a fixed temperature. It is adapted for all horticultural and floricultural purposes, for preserving Fruits and Flowers from the scorching rays of the sun, from wind, from attacks of insects, and from morning frosts. To be had in any required length, two yards wide, at 1*s.* 8*d.* per yard run, of

ELISHA THOMAS ARCHER, whole and sole manufacturer, 7, Trinity-lane, Cannon-street, City, and of all Nurserymen and Seedsmen throughout the kingdom. "It is much cheaper than mats as a covering."

From Sir Watkin W. Wynn's Gardener.

"I have just laid out about 14,000 plants, and keep the greater part under your 'Frigi Domo,' and have done so for the last three or four years; and every one who sees my plants is astonished to see how healthy and well they are without the use of glass." These observations accompanied an additional order.—Oct. 22, 1856.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided: a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer,

MR. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c. for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price, from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* each; postage 6*d.*

JOHN WHITE, MANUFACTURER, 228, Piccadilly, London.

MR. HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST, 52, FLEET-STREET, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—At home from Ten till Five.

DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL. The marked therapeutic superiority of this celebrated preparation over the Pale varieties is now thoroughly established. It has produced almost immediate relief, arrested disease, and restored health in innumerable cases where other kinds of Cod Liver Oil had been long and copiously administered with little or no benefit.

Sold in IMPERIAL half-pints, 2*s.* 6*d.*; pints, 4*s.* 9*d.*; quarts, 9*s.*; capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by most respectable Chemists.

SOLE BRITISH CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co. 77, Strand, London, W.C.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 8, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

The Funds or Property of the Company as at 31st December, 1857, amounted to £617,801, invested in Government or other approved securities.

Annual Income, upwards of £111,000 from Premiums alone.

The HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, M.P., Chairman.
CHARLES BERWICK CURTIS, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

INVALID LIVES.—Persons not in sound health may have their lives insured at equitable rates.

ACCOMMODATION IN LOAN TRANSACTIONS.—Only one-half of the Annual Premium, when the Insurance is for life, is required to be paid for the first five years, simple interest being charged on the balance. Such arrangement is equivalent TO AN IMMEDIATE ADVANCE OF 50 PER CENT. UPON THE ANNUAL PREMIUM, without the borrower having recourse to the unpleasant necessity of procuring Sureties, or assigning and thereby parting with his Policy, during the currency of the Loan, irrespective of the great attendant expenses in such arrangements.

The above mode of insurance has been found most advantageous when Policies have been required to cover monetary transactions, or when incomes applicable for Insurance are at present limited, as it only necessitates half the outlay formerly required by other Companies before the present system was instituted by this Office.

LOANS—are granted likewise on real and personal Securities.

ADVANTAGE OF INSURING BEFORE 31st DECEMBER, 1858.—Policies effected before this date will participate to a greater extent than if delayed after that period.

Forms of Proposals and every information afforded on application to the resident Director, 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

By order, E. LENNOX BOYD, Resident Director.

FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61, Strand, and 34, Royal Exchange.

No connexion with 33, Cockspur-street.

MESSRS. NICOLL'S ESTABLISHMENTS are thus divided:—No. 114, REGENT-STREET is their Depôt for Paletots, Uniforms, Gentlemen's Evening and Morning Dress; No. 116, for the manufacture of the Guinea Trousers; No. 118, for Half-Guinea Waistcoats; No. 120, for Waterproofed Guinea Capes, Servants' Liveries; No. 142 is their new Establishment for Ladies' Riding Habits and Mantles; and No. 144 contains their other new Department for clothing young gentlemen with the taste, excellence, and economy whereby Messrs. NICOLL have secured wide-spread confidence. The Wholesale Warerooms are at the rear of the Regent-street premises, viz., 29, 30, 31, and 41, WARWICK-STREET. The City Depôt is at 21 and 22, CORNHILL, and the addresses of the various Agents are duly advertised in the journals of the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

OSLERS' TABLE GLASS, CHANDELIERS, LUSTRES, &c., 44, Oxford-street, London, conducted in connexion with their Manufactory, Broad-street, Birmingham. Established 1807. Richly cut and engraved Decanters in great variety, Wine Glasses, Water Jugs, Goblets, and all kinds of Table Glass at exceedingly moderate prices. Crystal Glass Chandeliers, of new and elegant designs, for Gas, from 2l. upwards. A large stock of Foreign Ornamental Glass always on view. Export and Furnishing orders executed with despatch.

HANDSOME BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS.—HEAL & SON'S Show Rooms contain a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads suitable for Home use and for Tropical Climates; handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass Mountings and elegantly Japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for Servants; every description of Wooden Bedstead that is manufactured, in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut Tree woods; Polished Deal and Japanned Bedsteads, all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bedroom Furniture.

HEAL & SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing Designs and Prices of 100 Bedsteads, as well as of 150 different articles of Bedroom Furniture, sent free by post.—HEAL & SON, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham Court-road, W.

MAPPIN'S DRESSING CASES and TRAVELLING BAGS.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield Makers who supply the Consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, London Bridge, contain by far the largest STOCK of DRESSING CASES and Ladies' and Gentlemen's TRAVELLING BAGS in the World, each Article being manufactured under their own superintendence.

MAPPIN'S Guinea DRESSING CASE, for Gentlemen.

MAPPIN'S Two-Guinea DRESSING CASE, in solid Leather.

Ladies' TRAVELLING and DRESSING BAGS, from 2l. 12s. to 100l. each.

Gentlemen's do. do., from 3l. 12s. to 80l.

Messrs. MAPPIN invite inspection of their extensive Stock, which is complete with every variety of Style and Price.

A costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, forwarded by post on receipt of twelve stamps.

MAPPIN BROTHERS,

67 and 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON;

Manufactory—QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS, warranted good by the Makers, and Shave well for Twelve Months without Grinding.

MAPPIN'S 2s. RAZORS Shave well for Three Years.

MAPPIN'S 3s. RAZORS (suitable for hard or soft Beards) Shave well for Ten Years.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 67, KING WILLIAM-STREET, City, LONDON; where the largest stock of Cutlery in the world is kept.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield Makers who supply the Consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, London Bridge, contain by far the largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

	Fiddle Pattern	Double Thread Pattern	King's Pattern	Lily Pattern
12 Table Forks, best quality ..	£1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons do. ..	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks do. ..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons do. ..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons do. ..	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles do. ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon do. ..	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon do. ..	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs do. ..	0 3 6	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers ..	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife do. ..	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle do. ..	0 13 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do. ..	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 13 0	1 1 0
Complete Service.....	£10 13 10	15 16 6	17 13 6	21 4 6

Any Article can be had separately at the same Prices.

One Set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), 8l. 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers, viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch—10l. 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full-size Tea and Coffee Service, 9l. 10s. A costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, may be had on application.

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
2 Dozen full-size Table Knives, Ivory Handles.....	£3 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
1½ Dozen full-size Cheese ditto..	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
1 Pair of regular Meat Carvers..	0 7 6	0 12 0	0 15 6
1 Pair extra-sized ditto	0 8 6	0 13 0	0 16 6
1 Pair Poultry Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
1 Steel for Sharpening.....	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Complete Service	£4 16 0	6 18 6	9 16 0

Messrs. MAPPIN'S TABLE KNIVES still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 & 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

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